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## HOUSE BILL 1447

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State of Washington 58th Legislature 2003 Regular Session

By Representatives Sommers, Fromhold and Wallace; by request of Office of Financial Management

Read first time 01/27/2003. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

AN ACT Relating to human services-related statutory changes 1 2 necessary to implement the 2003-2005 omnibus operating appropriations 3 bill; amending RCW 13.40.510, 43.70.555, 69.50.520, 74.14A.060, 74.14C.005, 43.70.545, 43.70.580, 13.32A.040, 13.32A.100, 13.32A.140, 4 5 13.32A.150, 13.32A.160, 13.32A.191, 13.32A.194, 13.32A.196, 13.32A.010, 13.32A.030, 13.32A.170, 70.96A.235, 13.32A.050, 13.60.020, 74.13.036, 6 7 13.32A.110, 13.32A.120, 13.32A.192, 13.32A.197, 74.15.220, 74.15.240, 74.20A.030, 13.34.270, 74.13.350, 74.14D.020, 74.14D.030, 13.34.160, 8 9 74.13.031, 28A.225.015, 28A.225.020, 28A.225.025, 28A.225.030, 43.190.030, 74.04.005, 74.08A.100, 74.09.010, 74.09.035, 74.46.431, 10 74.46.433, 74.46.435, 74.46.437, 74.46.506, 74.46.521, 11 70.47.060, 12 70.96A.350, 9.94A.728, 9.94A.500, 9.94A.545, 9.94A.690, 9.94A.700, 9.94A.705, 9.94A.710, 9.94A.715, 9.94A.720, 9.94A.780, 9.92.060, 13 9.95.204, 9.95.210, 9.94A.750, 9.94A.760, 9.94A.760, 4.56.100, 14 9.94A.780, and 71.09.300; amending 2002 c 290 s 30 (uncodified); 15 amending 2002 c 290 s 31 (uncodified); reenacting and amending RCW 16 13.32A.060, 13.32A.065, 74.15.020, 9.94A.728, and 9.94A.753; adding a 17 new section to chapter 74.46 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 9.94A 18 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 43.20B RCW; creating new sections; 19 20 repealing RCW 43.06A.010, 43.06A.020, 43.06A.030, 43.06A.050, 21 43.06A.060, 43.06A.070, 43.06A.080, 43.06A.085, 43.06A.090, 43.06A.100,

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1 43.06A.900, 43.121.010, 43.121.015, 43.121.020, 43.121.030, 43.121.040,
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- 2 43.121.050, 43.121.060, 43.121.070, 43.121.080, 43.121.100, 43.121.110,
- 3 43.121.120, 43.121.130, 43.121.140, 43.121.150, 43.121.910, 43.330.135,
- 4 70.190.005, 70.190.010, 70.190.020, 70.190.030, 70.190.040, 70.190.050,
- 5 70.190.060, 70.190.065, 70.190.070, 70.190.075, 70.190.080, 70.190.085,
- 6 70.190.090, 70.190.100, 70.190.110, 70.190.120, 70.190.130, 70.190.150,
- 7 70.190.160, 70.190.170, 70.190.180, 70.190.190, 70.190.910, 70.190.920,
- 8 74.14C.050, 13.32A.125, 13.32A.042, 13.32A.090, 13.32A.095, 13.32A.130,
- 9 74.13.032, 74.13.033, 74.13.034, 43.41.190, 43.41.195, 74.13.035,
- 10 74.13.0321, 74.14D.040, 71.24.450, 71.24.455, 71.24.460, and 71.09.270;
- 11 providing effective dates; providing expiration dates; and declaring an
- 12 emergency.
- 13 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 14 **Sec. 1.** RCW 13.40.510 and 1997 c 338 s 61 are each amended to read 15 as follows:
- 16 (1) In order to receive funds under RCW 13.40.500 through 17 13.40.540, local governments may, through their respective agencies 18 that administer funding for consolidated juvenile services, submit
- that administer funding for consolidated juvenile services, submit proposals that establish community juvenile accountability programs
- 20 within their communities. These proposals must be submitted to the
- 21 juvenile rehabilitation administration of the department of social and
- 22 health services for certification.
- 23 (2) The proposals must:
  - (a) Demonstrate that the proposals were developed with ((the input of the community public health and safety networks established under RCW 70.190.060, and)) the local law and justice councils established
- 27 under RCW 72.09.300;
- 28 (b) Describe how local community groups or members are involved in 29 the implementation of the programs funded under RCW 13.40.500 through
- 30 13.40.540;

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- 31 (c) Include a description of how the grant funds will contribute to 32 the expected outcomes of the program and the reduction of youth
- 33 violence and juvenile crime in their community. ((Data approaches are
- 34 not required to be replicated if the networks have information that
- 35 addresses risks in the community for juvenile offenders.))

(3) A local government receiving a grant under this section shall agree that any funds received must be used efficiently to encourage the use of community-based programs that reduce the reliance on secure confinement as the sole means of holding juvenile offenders accountable for their crimes. The local government shall also agree to account for the expenditure of all funds received under the grant and to submit to audits for compliance with the grant criteria developed under RCW 13.40.520.

- (4) The juvenile rehabilitation administration, in consultation with the Washington association of juvenile court administrators( $(\tau)$ ) and the state law and justice advisory council, ((and the family policy council,)) shall establish guidelines for programs that may be funded under RCW 13.40.500 through 13.40.540. The guidelines must:
  - (a) Target diverted and adjudicated juvenile offenders;
- (b) Include assessment methods to determine services, programs, and intervention strategies most likely to change behaviors and norms of juvenile offenders;
- (c) Provide maximum structured supervision in the community. Programs should use natural surveillance and community guardians such as employers, relatives, teachers, clergy, and community mentors to the greatest extent possible;
- (d) Promote good work ethic values and educational skills and competencies necessary for the juvenile offender to function effectively and positively in the community;
- (e) Maximize the efficient delivery of treatment services aimed at reducing risk factors associated with the commission of juvenile offenses;
- (f) Maximize the reintegration of the juvenile offender into the community upon release from confinement;
- (g) Maximize the juvenile offender's opportunities to make full restitution to the victims and amends to the community;
- (h) Support and encourage increased court discretion in imposing community-based intervention strategies;
- (i) Be compatible with research that shows which prevention and early intervention strategies work with juvenile offenders;
- 36 (j) Be outcome-based in that it describes what outcomes will be achieved or what outcomes have already been achieved;
  - (k) Include an evaluation component; and

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- 1 (1) Recognize the diversity of local needs.
- 2 (5) The state law and justice advisory council, with the assistance 3 of the ((family policy council and the)) governor's juvenile justice 4 advisory committee, may provide support and technical assistance to 5 local governments for training and education regarding community-based 6 prevention and intervention strategies.
- 7 **Sec. 2.** RCW 43.70.555 and 1998 c 245 s 77 are each amended to read 8 as follows:

9 The department((, in consultation with the family policy council created in chapter 70.190 RCW,)) shall establish, by rule, standards 10 11 for local health departments and networks to use in assessment, performance measurement, policy development, and assurance regarding 12 social development to prevent health problems caused by risk factors 13 empirically linked to: Violent criminal acts by juveniles, teen 14 substance abuse, teen pregnancy and male parentage, teen suicide 15 attempts, dropping out of school, child abuse or neglect, and domestic 16 17 violence. The standards shall be based on the standards set forth in the public health services improvement plan as required by RCW 18 43.70.550. 19

20 **Sec. 3.** RCW 69.50.520 and 2002 c 371 s 920 are each amended to 21 read as follows:

22 The violence reduction and drug enforcement account is created in 23 the state treasury. All designated receipts from RCW 9.41.110(8), 66.24.290(2), 69.50.505(i)(1), 82.08.150(5), 24 66.24.210(4), 25 82.24.020(2), 82.64.020, and section 420, chapter 271, Laws of 1989 shall be deposited into the account. Expenditures from the account may 26 be used only for funding services and programs under chapter 271, Laws 27 of 1989 and chapter 7, Laws of 1994 sp. sess., including state 28 29 incarceration costs. Funds from the account may also be appropriated 30 to reimburse local governments for costs associated with implementing criminal justice legislation including chapter 338, Laws of 1997. 31 During the 2001-2003 biennium, funds from the account may also be used 32 for costs associated with providing grants to local governments in 33 34 accordance with chapter 338, Laws of 1997, the replacement of the 35 department of corrections' offender-based tracking system, maintenance 36 and operating costs of the Washington association of sheriffs and

police chiefs jail reporting system, civil indigent legal representation, and for multijurisdictional narcotics task forces.

((After July 1, 2003, at least seven and one-half percent of expenditures from the account shall be used for providing grants to community networks under chapter 70.190 RCW by the family policy council.))

7 **Sec. 4.** RCW 74.14A.060 and 2000 c 219 s 2 are each amended to read 8 as follows:

9 The secretary of the department of social and health services shall charge appropriated funds to support blended funding projects for youth 10 11 subject to any current or future waiver the department receives to the 12 requirements of IV-E funding. To be eligible for blended funding a child must be eliqible for services designed to address a behavioral, 13 mental, emotional, or substance abuse issue from the department of 14 social and health services and require services from more than one 15 16 categorical service delivery system. ((Before any blended funding 17 project is established by the secretary, any entity or person proposing the project shall seek input from the public health and safety network 18 or networks established in the catchment area of the project. The 19 20 network or networks shall submit recommendations on the blended funding project to the family policy council. The family policy council shall 21 advise the secretary whether to approve the proposed blended funding 22 23 project. The network shall review the proposed blended funding project 24 pursuant to its authority to examine the decategorization of program 25 funds under RCW 70.190.110, within the current appropriation level.)) 26 The department shall document the number of children who participate in blended funding projects, the total blended funding amounts per child, 27 the amount charged to each appropriation by program, and services 28 provided to each child through each blended funding project and report 29 this information to the appropriate committees of the legislature by 30 31 December 1st of each year, beginning in December 1, 2000.

- 32 **Sec. 5.** RCW 74.14C.005 and 1995 c 311 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- 34 (1) The legislature believes that protecting the health and safety 35 of children is paramount. The legislature recognizes that the number 36 of children entering out-of-home care is increasing and that a number

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of children receive long-term foster care protection. Reasonable efforts by the department to shorten out-of-home placement or avoid it altogether should be a major focus of the child welfare system. It is intended that providing up-front services decrease the number of children entering out-of-home care and have the effect of eventually lowering foster care expenditures and strengthening the family unit.

Within available funds, the legislature directs the department to focus child welfare services on protecting the child, strengthening families and, to the extent possible, providing necessary services in the family setting, while drawing upon the strengths of the family. The legislature intends services be locally based and offered as early as possible to avoid disruption to the family, out-of-home placement of the child, and entry into the dependency system. The legislature also intends that these services be used for those families whose children are returning to the home from out-of-home care. These services are known as family preservation services and intensive family preservation services and are characterized by the following values, beliefs, and goals:

- (a) Safety of the child is always the first concern;
- (b) Children need their families and should be raised by their own families whenever possible;
  - (c) Interventions should focus on family strengths and be responsive to the individual family's cultural values and needs;
    - (d) Participation should be voluntary; and
  - (e) Improvement of family functioning is essential in order to promote the child's health, safety, and welfare and thereby allow the family to remain intact and allow children to remain at home.
  - (2) Subject to the availability of funds for such purposes, the legislature intends for these services to be made available to all eligible families on a statewide basis through a phased-in process. Except as otherwise specified by statute, the department of social and health services shall have the authority and discretion to implement and expand these services as provided in this chapter. ((The department shall consult with the community public health and safety networks when assessing a community's resources and need for services.))
- 37 (3) It is the legislature's intent that, within available funds, 38 the department develop services in accordance with this chapter.

(4) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to create an entitlement to services nor to create judicial authority to order the provision of preservation services to any person or family if the services are unavailable or unsuitable or that the child or family are not eligible for such services.

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- 6 **Sec. 6.** RCW 43.70.545 and 1998 c 245 s 76 are each amended to read 7 as follows:
- 8 (1)The department of health shall develop, based 9 recommendations in the public health services improvement plan and in consultation with affected groups or agencies, comprehensive rules for 10 11 the collection and reporting of data relating to acts of violence, atrisk behaviors, and risk and protective factors. The data collection 12 and reporting rules shall be used by any public or private entity that 13 is required to report data relating to these behaviors and conditions. 14 15 The department may require any agency or program that is state-funded 16 or that accepts state funds and any licensed or regulated person or professional to report these behaviors and conditions. To the extent 17 possible the department shall require the reports to be filed through 18 19 existing data systems. The department may also require reporting of 20 attempted acts of violence and of nonphysical injuries. purposes of this section "acts of violence" means self-directed and 21 interpersonal behaviors that can result in suicide, homicide, and 22 23 nonfatal intentional injuries. (("At-risk behaviors," "protective 24 factors, " and "risk factors" have the same meanings as provided in RCW 70.190.010.)) A copy of the data used by a school district to prepare 25 26 and submit a report to the department shall be retained by the district 27 and, in the copy retained by the district, identify the reported acts or behaviors by school site. 28
  - (2) The department is designated as the statewide agency for the coordination of all information relating to violence and other intentional injuries, at-risk behaviors, and risk and protective factors.
- (3) ((The department shall provide necessary data to the local health departments for use in planning by or evaluation of any community network authorized under RCW 70.190.060.
  - (4))) The department shall by rule establish requirements for local health departments to perform assessment related to at-risk behaviors

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and risk and protective factors and to assist community networks in policy development and in planning and other duties under chapter 7, Laws of 1994 sp. sess.

- (5) The department may, consistent with its general authority and directives under RCW 43.70.540 through 43.70.560, contract with a college or university that has experience in data collection relating to the health and overall welfare of children to provide assistance to:
- (a) State and local health departments in developing new sources of data to track acts of violence, at-risk behaviors, and risk and protective factors; and
- 11 (b) Local health departments to compile and effectively communicate 12 data in their communities.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 43.70.580 and 1995 c 43 s 3 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

The primary responsibility of the public health system, is to take those actions necessary to protect, promote, and improve the health of the population. In order to accomplish this, the department shall:

- (1) Identify, as part of the public health improvement plan, the key health outcomes sought for the population and the capacity needed by the public health system to fulfill its responsibilities in improving health outcomes.
- (2)(a) Distribute state funds that, in conjunction with local revenues, are intended to improve the capacity of the public health system. The distribution methodology shall encourage system-wide effectiveness and efficiency and provide local health jurisdictions with the flexibility both to determine governance structures and address their unique needs.
- (b) Enter into with each local health jurisdiction performance-based contracts that establish clear measures of the degree to which the local health jurisdiction is attaining the capacity necessary to improve health outcomes. The contracts negotiated between the local health jurisdictions and the department of health must identify the specific measurable progress that local health jurisdictions will make toward achieving health outcomes. A community assessment conducted by the local health jurisdiction according to the public health improvement plan((, which shall include the results of the comprehensive plan prepared according to RCW 70.190.130,)) will be used

as the basis for identifying the health outcomes. The contracts shall include provisions to encourage collaboration among local health jurisdictions. State funds shall be used solely to expand and complement, but not to supplant city and county government support for public health programs.

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- 6 (3) Develop criteria to assess the degree to which capacity is 7 being achieved and ensure compliance by public health jurisdictions.
- 8 (4) Adopt rules necessary to carry out the purposes of chapter 43, 9 Laws of 1995.
- 10 (5) Biennially, within the public health improvement plan, evaluate 11 the effectiveness of the public health system, assess the degree to 12 which the public health system is attaining the capacity to improve the 13 status of the public's health, and report progress made by each local 14 health jurisdiction toward improving health outcomes.
- 15 **Sec. 8.** RCW 13.32A.040 and 2000 c 123 s 3 are each amended to read 16 as follows:

Families who are in conflict or who are experiencing problems with at-risk youth or a child who may be in need of services may request family reconciliation services from the department. The department may involve a local multidisciplinary team in its response in determining the services to be provided and in providing those services. services ((shall)) may be provided to alleviate personal or family situations which present a serious and imminent threat to the health or stability of the child or family and to maintain families intact wherever possible. Family reconciliation services shall be designed to develop skills and supports within families to resolve problems related to at-risk youth, children in need of services, or family conflicts. These services may include but are not limited to referral to services for suicide prevention, psychiatric or other medical care, or psychological, mental health, drug or alcohol treatment, welfare, legal, educational, or other social services, as appropriate to the needs of the child and the family, and training in parenting, conflict management, and dispute resolution skills.

- 34 **Sec. 9.** RCW 13.32A.100 and 2000 c 123 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:
- Where a child is placed in an out-of-home placement ((pursuant to

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- 1 RCW 13.32A.090(3)(d)(ii)), the department ((shall)) may make available
- 2 family reconciliation services in order to facilitate the reunification
- 3 of the family. Any such placement may continue as long as there is
- 4 agreement by the child and parent.

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- 5 **Sec. 10.** RCW 13.32A.140 and 2000 c 123 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:
  - Unless the department files a dependency petition, the department ((shall)) may file a child in need of services petition to approve an out-of-home placement on behalf of a child under any of the following sets of circumstances:
- 11 (1) The child has been ((admitted to a crisis residential center or 12 has been)) placed by the department in an out-of-home placement, and:
- 13 (a) The parent has been notified that the child was so admitted or 14 placed;
- 15 (b) The child cannot return home, and legal authorization is needed 16 for out-of-home placement beyond seventy-two hours;
- 17 (c) No agreement between the parent and the child as to where the child shall live has been reached;
- 19 (d) No child in need of services petition has been filed by either 20 the child or parent;
  - (e) The parent has not filed an at-risk youth petition; and
- 22 (f) The child has no suitable place to live other than the home of 23 his or her parent.
- 24 (2) ((The child has been admitted to a crisis residential center 25 and:
- 26 (a) Seventy two hours, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, 27 have passed since such placement;
- 28 (b) The staff, after searching with due diligence, have been unable 29 to contact the parent of such child; and
- 30 (c) The child has no suitable place to live other than the home of his or her parent.
- 32  $\frac{(3)}{}$ ) An agreement between parent and child made pursuant to ((RCW 33  $\frac{13.32A.090(3)(d)(ii)}{}$  or pursuant to)) RCW 13.32A.120(1) is no longer acceptable to parent or child, and:
- 35 (a) The party to whom the arrangement is no longer acceptable has 36 so notified the department;

1 (b) Seventy-two hours, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays,
2 have passed since such notification;

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- (c) No new agreement between parent and child as to where the child shall live has been reached;
- (d) No child in need of services petition has been filed by either the child or the parent;
  - (e) The parent has not filed an at-risk youth petition; and
- 8 (f) The child has no suitable place to live other than the home of 9 his or her parent.

Under the circumstances of subsection((s)) (1)( $(\tau)$ ) or (2)( $(\tau - s)$ 10 (3))) of this section, the child ((shall)) may remain in an out-of-home 11 12 <u>licensed or certified</u> placement until a child in need of services 13 petition filed by the department on behalf of the child is reviewed and 14 resolved by the juvenile court. The department may authorize emergency medical or dental care for a child ((admitted to a crisis residential 15 16 center or)) placed in an out-of-home placement by the department. 17 state, when the department files a child in need of services petition under this section, shall be represented as provided for in RCW 18 13.04.093. 19

- 20 **Sec. 11.** RCW 13.32A.150 and 2000 c 123 s 17 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
  - (1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the juvenile court shall not accept the filing of a child in need of services petition by the child or the parents or the filing of an at-risk youth petition by the parent, unless verification is provided that the department has completed a family assessment. The family assessment shall involve the multidisciplinary team if one exists. The family assessment ((or plan of services developed by the multidisciplinary team)) shall be aimed at family reconciliation, reunification, and avoidance of the out-of-home placement of the child. If the department is unable to complete an assessment within ((two)) ten working days following a request for assessment, the child or the parents may proceed under subsection (2) of this section or the parent may proceed under RCW 13.32A.191.
  - (2) A child or a child's parent may file with the juvenile court a child in need of services petition to approve an out-of-home placement for the child. The department ((shall)) may, when requested, assist

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either a parent or child in the filing of the petition. The petition 1 must be filed in the county where the parent resides. The petition 2 shall allege that the child is a child in need of services and shall 3 ask only that the placement of a child outside the home of his or her 4 5 parent be approved. The filing of a petition to approve the placement is not dependent upon the court's having obtained any prior 6 7 jurisdiction over the child or his or her parent, and confers upon the court a special jurisdiction to approve or disapprove an out-of-home 8 9 placement under this chapter.

(3) A petition may not be filed if the child is the subject of a proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW.

12 **Sec. 12.** RCW 13.32A.160 and 2000 c 123 s 19 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

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- (1) When a proper child in need of services petition to approve an out-of-home placement is filed under RCW 13.32A.120, 13.32A.140, or 13.32A.150 the juvenile court shall: (a)(i) Schedule a fact-finding hearing to be held: (A) For a child who resides in a place other than his or her parent's home and other than an out-of-home placement, within five calendar days unless the last calendar day is a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, in which case the hearing shall be held on the preceding judicial day; or (B) for a child living at home or in an outof-home placement, within ten days; and (ii) notify the parent, child, and the department of such date; (b) notify the parent of the right to be represented by counsel and, if indigent, to have counsel appointed for him or her by the court; (c) appoint legal counsel for the child; (d) inform the child and his or her parent of the legal consequences of the court approving or disapproving a child in need of services petition; (e) notify the parents of their rights under this chapter and chapters 11.88, 13.34, 70.96A, and 71.34 RCW, including the right to file an at-risk youth petition, the right to submit an application for admission of their child to a treatment facility for alcohol, chemical dependency, or mental health treatment, and the right to file a guardianship petition; and (f) notify all parties, including the department, of their right to present evidence at the fact-finding hearing.
- 36 (2) Upon filing of a child in need of services petition, the child 37 may be placed, if not already placed, by the department in a ((crisis

residential center,)) foster family home, group home facility licensed under chapter 74.15 RCW, or any other suitable residence ((other than a HOPE center)) to be determined by the department. ((The court may place a child in a crisis residential center for a temporary out of home placement as long as the requirements of RCW 13.32A.125 are met.))

- (3) If the child has been placed in a foster family home or group care facility under chapter 74.15 RCW, the child shall remain there, or in any other suitable residence as determined by the department, pending resolution of the petition by the court. Any placement may be reviewed by the court within three judicial days upon the request of the juvenile or the juvenile's parent.
- **Sec. 13.** RCW 13.32A.191 and 2000 c 123 s 22 are each amended to 13 read as follows:
  - (1) A child's parent may file with the juvenile court a petition in the interest of a child alleged to be an at-risk youth. The department ((shall)) may, when requested, assist the parent in filing the petition. The petition shall be filed in the county where the petitioner resides. The petition shall set forth the name, age, and residence of the child and the names and residence of the child's parents and shall allege that:
    - (a) The child is an at-risk youth;

- (b) The petitioner has the right to legal custody of the child;
- (c) Court intervention and supervision are necessary to assist the parent to maintain the care, custody, and control of the child; and
- (d) Alternatives to court intervention have been attempted or there is good cause why such alternatives have not been attempted.
- (2) The petition shall set forth facts that support the allegations in this section and shall generally request relief available under this chapter. The petition need not specify any proposed disposition following adjudication of the petition. The filing of an at-risk youth petition is not dependent upon the court's having obtained any prior jurisdiction over the child or his or her parent and confers upon the court the special jurisdiction to assist the parent in maintaining parental authority and responsibility for the child.
- (3) A petition may not be filed if a dependency petition is pending under chapter 13.34 RCW.

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**Sec. 14.** RCW 13.32A.194 and 2000 c 123 s 23 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) The court shall hold a fact-finding hearing to consider a proper at-risk youth petition. The court shall grant the petition and enter an order finding the child to be an at-risk youth if the allegations in the petition are established by a preponderance of the evidence, unless the child is the subject of a proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW. If the petition is granted, the court shall enter an order requiring the child to reside in the home of his or her parent or in an out-of-home placement as provided in RCW 13.32A.192(2).
- (2) ((The court may order the department to submit a dispositional plan if such a plan would assist the court in ordering a suitable disposition in the case. If the court orders the department to prepare a plan, the department shall provide copies of the plan to the parent, the child, and the court. If the parties or the court desire the department to be involved in any future proceedings or case plan development, the department shall be provided timely notification of all court hearings.
- (3)) If the court grants or denies an at-risk youth petition, a statement of the written reasons shall be entered into the records. If the court denies an at-risk youth petition, the court shall verbally advise the parties that the child is required to remain within the care, custody, and control of his or her parent.
  - Sec. 15. RCW 13.32A.196 and 2000 c 123 s 24 are each amended to read as follows:
    - (1) A dispositional hearing shall be held no later than fourteen days after the fact-finding hearing. Each party shall be notified of the time and date of the hearing.
    - (2) At the dispositional hearing regarding an adjudicated at-risk youth, the court shall consider the recommendations of the parties ((and the recommendations of any dispositional plan submitted by the department)). The court may enter a dispositional order that will assist the parent in maintaining the care, custody, and control of the child and assist the family to resolve family conflicts or problems.
- 35 (3) The court may set conditions of supervision for the child that 36 include:
  - (a) Regular school attendance;

(b) Counseling;

- 2 (c) Participation in a substance abuse or mental health outpatient 3 treatment program; and
  - (d) ((Reporting on a regular basis to the department or any other designated person or agency; and
  - (e))) Any other condition the court deems an appropriate condition of supervision including but not limited to: Employment, participation in an anger management program, and refraining from using alcohol or drugs.
  - (4) No dispositional order or condition of supervision ordered by a court pursuant to this section shall include involuntary commitment of a child for substance abuse or mental health treatment.
  - (5) The court may order the parent to participate in counseling services or any other services for the child requiring parental participation. The parent shall cooperate with the court-ordered case plan and shall take necessary steps to help implement the case plan. The parent shall be financially responsible for costs related to the court-ordered plan; however, this requirement shall not affect the eligibility of the parent or child for public assistance or other benefits to which the parent or child may otherwise be entitled.
  - (6) The parent may request dismissal of an at-risk youth proceeding or out-of-home placement at any time. Upon such a request, the court shall dismiss the matter and cease court supervision of the child unless: (a) A contempt action is pending in the case; (b) a petition has been filed under RCW 13.32A.150 and a hearing has not yet been held under RCW 13.32A.179; or (c) an order has been entered under RCW 13.32A.179(3) and the court retains jurisdiction under that subsection. The court may retain jurisdiction over the matter for the purpose of concluding any pending contempt proceedings, including the full satisfaction of any penalties imposed as a result of a contempt finding.
- ((<del>(7)</del> The court may order the department to monitor compliance with the dispositional order, assist in coordinating the provision of courtordered services, and submit reports at subsequent review hearings regarding the status of the case.))
- **Sec. 16.** RCW 13.32A.010 and 2000 c 123 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:

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The legislature finds that within any group of people there exists a need for guidelines for acceptable behavior and that, presumptively, the experience and maturity of parents make them better qualified to establish guidelines beneficial to and protective of their children. The legislature further finds that it is the right and responsibility of adults to establish laws for the benefit and protection of the society; and that, in the same manner, the right and responsibility for establishing reasonable guidelines for the family unit belongs to the adults within that unit. Further, absent abuse or neglect, parents have the right to exercise control over their children. legislature reaffirms its position stated in RCW 13.34.020 that the family unit is the fundamental resource of American life which should be nurtured and that it should remain intact in the absence of compelling evidence to the contrary.

The legislature recognizes there is a need for services and assistance for parents and children who are in conflict. These conflicts are manifested by children who exhibit various behaviors including: Running away, substance abuse, serious acting out problems, mental health needs, and other behaviors that endanger themselves or others.

The legislature finds many parents do not know their rights regarding their adolescent children and law enforcement. Parents and courts feel they have insufficient legal recourse for the chronic runaway child who is endangering himself or herself through his or her behavior. ((The legislature further recognizes that for chronic runaways whose behavior puts them in serious danger of harming themselves or others, secure facilities must be provided to allow opportunities for assessment, treatment, and to assist parents and protect their children.)) The legislature intends to give tools to parents, courts, and law enforcement to keep families together and reunite them whenever possible.

The legislature recognizes that some children run away to protect themselves from abuse or neglect in their homes. Abused and neglected children should be dealt with pursuant to chapter 13.34 RCW and it is not the intent of the legislature to handle dependency matters under this chapter.

37 The legislature intends services offered under this chapter be on

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a voluntary basis whenever possible to children and their families and that the courts be used as a last resort.

The legislature intends to increase the safety of children through the preservation of families and the provision of ((assessment,)) treatment((7)) and placement services for children in need of services and at-risk youth including services ((and assessments conducted)) under chapter 13.32A RCW ((and RCW 74.13.033. Within available funds, the legislature intends to provide these services through crisis residential centers in which children and youth may safely reside for a limited period of time. The time in residence shall be used to conduct an assessment of the needs of the children, youth, and their families. The assessments are necessary to identify appropriate services and placement options that will reduce the likelihood that children will place themselves in dangerous or life threatening situations.

The legislature recognizes that crisis residential centers provide an opportunity for children to receive short-term necessary support and nurturing in cases where there may be abuse or neglect. The legislature intends that center staff provide an atmosphere of concern, care, and respect for children in the center and their parents)).

The legislature intends to provide for the protection of children who, through their behavior, are endangering themselves. The legislature intends to provide, to the extent funding is available, appropriate residential services((, including secure facilities,)) to protect, stabilize, and treat children with serious problems. The legislature further intends to empower parents by providing them with the assistance they require to raise their children.

**Sec. 17.** RCW 13.32A.030 and 2000 c 123 s 2 are each amended to 29 read as follows:

As used in this chapter the following terms have the meanings indicated unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Abuse or neglect" means the injury, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, negligent treatment, or maltreatment of a child by any person under circumstances which indicate that the child's health, welfare, and safety is harmed, excluding conduct permitted under RCW 9A.16.100. An abused child is a child who has been subjected to child abuse or neglect as defined in this section.

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- 1 (2) (("Administrator" means the individual who has the daily 2 administrative responsibility of a crisis residential center, or his or 3 her designee.
  - (3))) "At-risk youth" means a juvenile:

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- (a) Who is absent from home for at least seventy-two consecutive hours without consent of his or her parent;
- (b) Who is beyond the control of his or her parent such that the child's behavior endangers the health, safety, or welfare of the child or any other person; or
- (c) Who has a substance abuse problem for which there are no pending criminal charges related to the substance abuse.
- 12  $((\frac{4}{}))$  (3) "Child," "juvenile," and "youth" mean any unemancipated individual who is under the chronological age of eighteen years.
  - (((5))) (4) "Child in need of services" means a juvenile:
- 15 (a) Who is beyond the control of his or her parent such that the 16 child's behavior endangers the health, safety, or welfare of the child 17 or other person;
  - (b) Who has been reported to law enforcement as absent without consent for at least twenty-four consecutive hours on two or more separate occasions from the home of either parent, ((a crisis residential center,)) an out-of-home placement, or a court-ordered placement; and
    - (i) Has exhibited a serious substance abuse problem; or
  - (ii) Has exhibited behaviors that create a serious risk of harm to the health, safety, or welfare of the child or any other person; or
  - (c)(i) Who is in need of: (A) Necessary services, including food, shelter, health care, clothing, or education; or (B) services designed to maintain or reunite the family;
- 29 (ii) Who lacks access to, or has declined to utilize, these 30 services; and
  - (iii) Whose parents have evidenced continuing but unsuccessful efforts to maintain the family structure or are unable or unwilling to continue efforts to maintain the family structure.
  - $((\frac{6}{}))$  (5) "Child in need of services petition" means a petition filed in juvenile court by a parent, child, or the department seeking adjudication of placement of the child.
- 37 (((7) "Crisis residential center" means a secure or semi-secure
  38 facility established pursuant to chapter 74.13 RCW.

1 (8))) (6) "Custodian" means the person or entity who has the legal right to the custody of the child.

- ((+9))) (7) "Department" means the department of social and health services.
  - (((10))) (8) "Extended family member" means an adult who is a grandparent, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, uncle, aunt, or first cousin with whom the child has a relationship and is comfortable, and who is willing and available to care for the child.
  - $((\frac{11}{11}))$  (9) "Guardian" means that person or agency that (a) has been appointed as the guardian of a child in a legal proceeding other than a proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW, and (b) has the right to legal custody of the child pursuant to such appointment. The term "guardian" does not include a "dependency guardian" appointed pursuant to a proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW.
- (((12) "Multidisciplinary team" means a group formed to provide assistance and support to a child who is an at risk youth or a child in need of services and his or her parent. The team shall include the parent, a department case worker, a local government representative when authorized by the local government, and when appropriate, members from the mental health and substance abuse disciplines. The team may also include, but is not limited to, the following persons: Educators, law enforcement personnel, probation officers, employers, church persons, tribal members, therapists, medical personnel, social service providers, placement providers, and extended family members. The team members shall be volunteers who do not receive compensation while acting in a capacity as a team member, unless the member's employer chooses to provide compensation or the member is a state employee.
- (13))) (10) "Out-of-home placement" means a placement in a foster family home or group care facility licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW or placement in a home, other than that of the child's parent, guardian, or legal custodian, not required to be licensed pursuant to chapter 74.15 RCW.
- $((\frac{14}{1}))$  (11) "Parent" means the parent or parents who have the legal right to custody of the child. "Parent" includes custodian or guardian.
  - (((15) "Secure facility" means a crisis residential center, or portion thereof, that has locking doors, locking windows, or a secured

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perimeter, designed and operated to prevent a child from leaving without permission of the facility staff.

- (16) "Semi secure facility" means any facility, including but not limited to crisis residential centers or specialized foster family homes, operated in a manner to reasonably assure that youth placed there will not run away. Pursuant to rules established by the department, the facility administrator shall establish reasonable hours for residents to come and go from the facility such that no residents are free to come and go at all hours of the day and night. To prevent residents from taking unreasonable actions, the facility administrator, where appropriate, may condition a resident's leaving the facility upon the resident being accompanied by the administrator or the administrator's designee and the resident may be required to notify the administrator or the administrator's designee of any intent to leave, his or her intended destination, and the probable time of his or her return to the center.
- (17) "Staff secure facility" means a structured group care facility licensed under rules adopted by the department with a ratio of at least one adult staff member to every two children.
- 20 (18))) (12) "Temporary out-of-home placement" means an out-of-home placement of not more than fourteen days ordered by the court at a fact-finding hearing on a child in need of services petition.
- **Sec. 18.** RCW 13.32A.170 and 2000 c 123 s 20 are each amended to 24 read as follows:
  - (1) The court shall hold a fact-finding hearing to consider a proper child in need of services petition, giving due weight to the intent of the legislature that families have the right to place reasonable restrictions and rules upon their children, appropriate to the individual child's developmental level. The court may appoint legal counsel and/or a guardian ad litem to represent the child and advise parents of their right to be represented by legal counsel. At the commencement of the hearing, the court shall advise the parents of their rights as set forth in RCW 13.32A.160(1). If the court approves or denies a child in need of services petition, a written statement of the reasons must be filed.
- 36 (2) The court may approve an order stating that the child shall be 37 placed in a residence other than the home of his or her parent only if

- it is established by a preponderance of the evidence, including a departmental recommendation for approval or dismissal of the petition, that:
- 4 (a) The child is a child in need of services as defined in RCW  $13.32A.030((\frac{(5)}{)});$ 
  - (b) If the petitioner is a child, he or she has made a reasonable effort to resolve the conflict;
  - (c) Reasonable efforts have been made to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the child from the child's home and to make it possible for the child to return home; and
  - (d) A suitable out-of-home placement resource is available.

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The court may not grant a petition filed by the child or the department if it is established that the petition is based only upon a dislike of reasonable rules or reasonable discipline established by the parent.

The court may not grant the petition if the child is the subject of a proceeding under chapter 13.34 RCW.

(3) Following the fact-finding hearing the court shall: (a) Approve a child in need of services petition and, if appropriate, enter a temporary out-of-home placement for a period not to exceed fourteen days pending approval of a disposition decision to be made under RCW 13.32A.179(2); (b) approve an at-risk youth petition filed by the parents and dismiss the child in need of services petition; or (c) dismiss the petition.

At any time the court may order the department to review the case to determine whether the case is appropriate for a dependency petition under chapter 13.34 RCW.

28 **Sec. 19.** RCW 70.96A.235 and 1998 c 296 s 25 are each amended to 29 read as follows:

Parental consent is required for inpatient chemical dependency treatment of a minor, unless the child meets the definition of a child in need of services in RCW 13.32A.030((4)(c)) as determined by the department: PROVIDED, That parental consent is required for any treatment of a minor under the age of thirteen.

This section does not apply to petitions filed under this chapter.

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**Sec. 20.** RCW 13.32A.050 and 2000 c 123 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:

- (1) A law enforcement officer shall take a child into custody:
- (a) If a law enforcement agency has been contacted by the parent of the child that the child is absent from parental custody without consent; or
- (b) If a law enforcement officer reasonably believes, considering the child's age, the location, and the time of day, that a child is in circumstances which constitute a danger to the child's safety or that a child is violating a local curfew ordinance; or
- (c) If an agency legally charged with the supervision of a child has notified a law enforcement agency that the child has run away from placement; or
- (d) If a law enforcement agency has been notified by the juvenile court that the court finds probable cause exists to believe that the child has violated a court placement order issued under this chapter or chapter 13.34 RCW or that the court has issued an order for law enforcement pick-up of the child under this chapter or chapter 13.34 RCW.
- (2) Law enforcement custody shall not extend beyond the amount of time reasonably necessary to transport the child to a destination authorized by law and to place the child at that destination. Law enforcement custody continues until the law enforcement officer transfers custody to a person, agency, or other authorized entity under this chapter, or releases the child because no placement is available. Transfer of custody is not complete unless the person, agency, or entity to whom the child is released agrees to accept custody.
- (3) ((If a law enforcement officer takes a child into custody pursuant to either subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section and transports the child to a crisis residential center, the officer shall, within twenty four hours of delivering the child to the center, provide to the center a written report detailing the reasons the officer took the child into custody. The center shall provide the department with a copy of the officer's report.
- 35 (4))) If the law enforcement officer who initially takes the 36 juvenile into custody ((or the staff of the crisis residential center 37 have)) has reasonable cause to believe that the child is absent from

1 home because he or she is abused or neglected, a report shall be made 2 immediately to the department.

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- ((+5))) (4) Nothing in this section affects the authority of any political subdivision to make regulations concerning the conduct of minors in public places by ordinance or other local law.
- 6 ((<del>(6)</del>)) <u>(5)</u> If a law enforcement officer has a reasonable suspicion 7 that a child is being unlawfully harbored in violation of RCW 8 13.32A.080, the officer shall remove the child from the custody of the 9 person harboring the child and shall transport the child to one of the 10 locations specified in RCW 13.32A.060.
- 11  $((\frac{7}{}))$  (6) No child may be placed in a secure facility except as provided in this chapter.
- 13 **Sec. 21.** RCW 13.60.020 and 1985 c 443 s 23 are each amended to 14 read as follows:
- 15 Local law enforcement agencies shall file an official missing 16 person report and enter biographical information into the state missing person computerized network within twelve hours after notification of 17 a missing child is received under RCW 13.32A.050 (1)( $(\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1})$ ) 18 (a), (c), or (d). The patrol shall collect such information as will 19 20 enable it to retrieve immediately the following information about a 21 missing child: Name, date of birth, social security number, fingerprint classification, relevant physical descriptions, and known 22 associates and locations. Access to the preceding information shall be 23 24 available to appropriate law enforcement agencies, and to parents and legal guardians, when appropriate. 25
- 26 Sec. 22. RCW 13.32A.060 and 2000 c 162 s 11 and 2000 c 123 s 7 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- (1) An officer taking a child into custody under RCW 13.32A.050(1)
  (a) or (b) shall inform the child of the reason for such custody and shall:
- 31 (a) Transport the child to his or her home or to a parent at his or
  32 her place of employment, if no parent is at home. The parent may
  33 request that the officer take the child to the home of an adult
  34 extended family member, responsible adult, ((crisis residential
  35 center,)) the department, or a licensed youth shelter. In responding
  36 to the request of the parent, the officer shall take the child to a

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requested place which, in the officer's belief, is within a reasonable distance of the parent's home. The officer releasing a child into the custody of a parent, an adult extended family member, responsible adult, or a licensed youth shelter shall inform the person receiving the child of the reason for taking the child into custody and inform all parties of the nature and location of appropriate services available in the community; or

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- (b) ((After attempting to notify the parent, take the child to a designated crisis residential center's secure facility or a center's semi-secure facility if a secure facility is full, not available, or not located within a reasonable distance if:
- (i) The child expresses fear or distress at the prospect of being returned to his or her home which leads the officer to believe there is a possibility that the child is experiencing some type of abuse or neglect;
- 16 (ii) It is not practical to transport the child to his or her home 17 or place of the parent's employment; or
- 18 (iii) There is no parent available to accept custody of the child;
  19 or
  - (c))) After unsuccessfully attempting to notify the parent, ((if a crisis residential center is full, not available, or not located within a reasonable distance,)) request the department to accept custody of the child. If the department determines that an appropriate placement is currently available, the department shall accept custody and place the child in an out-of-home placement. Upon accepting custody of a child from the officer, the department may place the child in an outof-home placement for up to seventy-two hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, without filing a child in need of services petition, obtaining parental consent, or obtaining an order for placement under chapter 13.34 RCW. Upon transferring a child to the department's custody, the officer shall provide written documentation of the reasons and the statutory basis for taking the child into custody. If the department declines to accept custody of the child, the officer may release the child after attempting to take the child to the following, in the order listed: The home of an adult extended family member; a responsible adult; or a licensed youth shelter. officer shall immediately notify the department if no placement option is available and the child is released.

- (2) An officer taking a child into custody under RCW 13.32A.050(1) (c) or (d) shall inform the child of the reason for custody. officer taking a child into custody under RCW 13.32A.050(1)(c) may release the child to the supervising agency((, or shall take the child to a designated crisis residential center's secure facility. If the secure facility is not available, not located within a reasonable distance, or full, the officer shall take the child to a semi secure crisis residential center)). An officer taking a child into custody under RCW 13.32A.050(1)(d) may place the child in a juvenile detention facility as provided in RCW 13.32A.065 ((or a secure facility,)) except that the child shall be taken to detention whenever the officer has been notified that a juvenile court has entered a detention order under this chapter or chapter 13.34 RCW.
  - (3) ((Every officer taking a child into custody shall provide the child and his or her parent or parents or responsible adult with a copy of the statement specified in RCW 13.32A.130(6).

- (4))) Whenever an officer transfers custody of a child to ((a crisis residential center or)) the department, the child may ((reside in the crisis residential center or may)) be placed by the department in an out-of-home placement for an aggregate total period of time not to exceed seventy-two hours excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Thereafter, the child may continue in out-of-home placement only if the parents have consented, a child in need of services petition has been filed, or an order for placement has been entered under chapter 13.34 RCW.
- (((5) The department shall ensure that all law enforcement authorities are informed on a regular basis as to the location of all designated secure and semi-secure facilities within centers in their jurisdiction, where children taken into custody under RCW 13.32A.050 may be taken.))
- **Sec. 23.** RCW 74.13.036 and 1996 c 133 s 37 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) The department of social and health services shall oversee implementation of chapter 13.34 RCW and chapter 13.32A RCW. The oversight shall be comprised of working with affected parts of the criminal justice and child care systems as well as with local government, legislative, and executive authorities to effectively carry

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out these chapters. The department shall work with all such entities to ensure that chapters 13.32A and 13.34 RCW are implemented in a uniform manner throughout the state.

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- (2) The department shall develop a plan and procedures, in cooperation with the statewide advisory committee, to insure the full implementation of the provisions of chapter 13.32A RCW. Such plan and procedures shall include but are not limited to:
- (a) Procedures defining and delineating the role of the department and juvenile court with regard to the execution of the child in need of services placement process;
- 11 (b) Procedures for designating department staff responsible for 12 family reconciliation services;
  - (c) Procedures assuring enforcement of contempt proceedings in accordance with RCW 13.32A.170 and 13.32A.250; and
  - (d) Procedures for the continued education of all individuals in the criminal juvenile justice and child care systems who are affected by chapter 13.32A RCW, as well as members of the legislative and executive branches of government.
- There shall be uniform application of the procedures developed by the department and juvenile court personnel, to the extent practicable. Local and regional differences shall be taken into consideration in the development of procedures required under this subsection.
- 23 (3) In addition to its other oversight duties, the department 24 shall:
- 25 (a) Identify and evaluate resource needs in each region of the 26 state;
  - (b) Disseminate information collected as part of the oversight process to affected groups and the general public;
  - (c) Educate affected entities within the juvenile justice and child care systems, local government, and the legislative branch regarding the implementation of chapters 13.32A and 13.34 RCW;
- 32 (d) Review complaints concerning the services, policies, and 33 procedures of those entities charged with implementing chapters 13.32A 34 and 13.34 RCW; and
- 35 (e) Report any violations and misunderstandings regarding the 36 implementation of chapters 13.32A and 13.34 RCW.
- 37 (4) The secretary shall submit a quarterly report to the 38 appropriate local government entities.

- (5) The department shall provide an annual report to the 1 2 legislature not later than December 1, indicating the number of times it has declined to accept custody of a child from a law enforcement 3 agency under chapter 13.32A RCW and the number of times it has received 4 5 a report of a child being released without placement under RCW 13.32A.060(1)(((c))) (b). The report shall include the dates, places, 6 7 and reasons the department declined to accept custody and the dates and 8 places children are released without placement.
- 9 **Sec. 24.** RCW 13.32A.065 and 2000 c 162 s 12 and 2000 c 123 s 8 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- (1) A child may be placed in detention after being taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.32A.050(1)(d). The court shall hold a ((detention)) review hearing within twenty-four hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. The court shall release the child after twenty-four hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, unless:
  - (a) A motion and order to show why the child should not be held in contempt has been filed and served on the child at or before the detention hearing; and

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- 20 (b) The court believes that the child would not appear at a hearing 21 on contempt.
- (2) If the court ((orders the child to remain in detention)) finds
  that the conditions in subsection (1) of this section have been met,
  the court may order the child to remain confined in detention, and
  shall set the matter for a hearing on contempt within seventy-two
  hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. In no case may a
  child in contempt be confined in a secure facility that is freestanding outside a juvenile detention facility.
- 29 **Sec. 25.** RCW 13.32A.110 and 1996 c 133 s 17 are each amended to 30 read as follows:
- If a child who has a legal residence outside the state of Washington ((is admitted to a crisis residential center or)) is released by a law enforcement officer to the department, and the child refuses to return home, the provisions of RCW 13.24.010 shall apply.

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- 1 **Sec. 26.** RCW 13.32A.120 and 2000 c 123 s 14 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Where either a child or the child's parent or the person or 3 facility currently providing shelter to the child notifies the 4 5 ((center)) department that such individual or individuals cannot agree to the continuation of an out-of-home placement ((arrived at pursuant 6 7 to RCW 13.32A.090(3)(d)(ii))), the ((administrator of the center)) department shall immediately contact the remaining party or parties to 8 9 the agreement and shall attempt to bring about the child's return home or to an alternative living arrangement agreeable to the child and the 10 11 parent as soon as practicable.
  - (2) If a child and his or her parent cannot agree to an out-of-home placement ((under RCW 13.32A.090(3)(d)(ii))), either the child or parent may file a child in need of services petition to approve an out-of-home placement or the parent may file an at-risk youth petition.
- 16 (3) If a child and his or her parent cannot agree to the 17 continuation of an out-of-home placement ((under RCW 18 13.32A.090(3)(d)(ii))), either the child or parent may file a child in 19 need of services petition to continue an out-of-home placement or the 20 parent may file an at-risk youth petition.
- 21 **Sec. 27.** RCW 13.32A.192 and 1997 c 146 s 8 are each amended to 22 read as follows:
- 23 (1) When a proper at-risk youth petition is filed by a child's 24 parent under this chapter, the juvenile court shall:
  - (a)(i) Schedule a fact-finding hearing to be held: (A) For a child who resides in a place other than his or her parent's home and other than an out-of-home placement, within five calendar days unless the last calendar day is a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday, in which case the hearing shall be held on the preceding judicial day; or (B) for a child living at home or in an out-of-home placement, within ten days; and (ii) notify the parent and the child of such date;
- 32 (b) Notify the parent of the right to be represented by counsel at the parent's own expense;
  - (c) Appoint legal counsel for the child;

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35 (d) Inform the child and his or her parent of the legal consequences of the court finding the child to be an at-risk youth; and

(e) Notify the parent and the child of their rights to present evidence at the fact-finding hearing.

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- (2) Unless out-of-home placement of the child is otherwise authorized or required by law, the child shall reside in the home of his or her parent or in an out-of-home placement requested by the parent or child and approved by the parent.
- (3) If upon sworn written or oral declaration of the petitioning parent, the court has reason to believe that a child has willfully and knowingly violated a court order issued pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, the court may issue an order directing law enforcement to take the child into custody and place the child in a juvenile detention facility ((or in a secure facility within a crisis residential center)). If the child is placed in detention, a review shall be held as provided in RCW 13.32A.065.
- (4) If both a child in need of services petition and an at-risk youth petition have been filed with regard to the same child, the petitions and proceedings shall be consolidated as an at-risk youth petition. Pending a fact-finding hearing regarding the petition, the child may be placed in the parent's home or in an out-of-home placement if not already placed in a temporary out-of-home placement pursuant to a child in need of services petition. The child or the parent may request a review of the child's placement including a review of any court order requiring the child to reside in the parent's home.

## Sec. 28. RCW 13.32A.197 and 1996 c 133 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) In a disposition hearing, after a finding that a child is a child in need of services or an at-risk youth, the court may adopt the additional orders authorized under this section if it finds that the child involved in those proceedings is not eligible for inpatient treatment for a mental health or substance abuse condition and requires specialized treatment. The court may order that a child be placed in a staff secure facility((, other than a crisis residential center,)) that will provide for the child's participation in a program designed to remedy his or her behavioral difficulties or needs. The court may not enter this order unless, at the disposition hearing, it finds that the placement is clearly necessary to protect the child and that a less restrictive order would be inadequate to protect the child, given the

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child's age, maturity, propensity to run away from home, past exposure to serious risk when the child ran away from home, and possible future exposure to serious risk should the child run away from home again.

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- (2) The order shall require periodic court review of the placement, with the first review hearing conducted not more than thirty days after the date of the placement. At each review hearing the court shall advise the parents of their rights under RCW 13.32A.160(1), review the progress of the child, and determine whether the orders are still necessary for the protection of the child or a less restrictive placement would be adequate. The court shall modify its orders as it finds necessary to protect the child. Reviews of orders adopted under this section are subject to the review provisions under RCW 13.32A.190 and ((13.32.198 [13.32A.198])) 13.32A.198.
- (3) Placements in staff secure facilities under this section shall be limited to children who meet the statutory definition of a child in need of services or an at-risk youth as defined in RCW 13.32A.030.
- 17 (4) State funds may only be used to pay for placements under this 18 section if, and to the extent that, such funds are appropriated to 19 expressly pay for them.
- **Sec. 29.** RCW 74.15.020 and 2001 c 230 s 1, 2001 c 144 s 1, and 21 2001 c 137 s 3 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

For the purpose of chapter 74.15 RCW and RCW 74.13.031, and unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context thereof, the following terms shall mean:

- (1) "Agency" means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or facility which receives children, expectant mothers, or persons with developmental disabilities for control, care, or maintenance outside their own homes, or which places, arranges the placement of, or assists in the placement of children, expectant mothers, or persons with developmental disabilities for foster care or placement of children for adoption, and shall include the following irrespective of whether there is compensation to the agency or to the children, expectant mothers or persons with developmental disabilities for services rendered:
- 35 (a) "Child day-care center" means an agency which regularly 36 provides care for a group of children for periods of less than twenty-37 four hours;

1 (b) "Child-placing agency" means an agency which places a child or children for temporary care, continued care, or for adoption;

- (c) "Community facility" means a group care facility operated for the care of juveniles committed to the department under RCW 13.40.185. A county detention facility that houses juveniles committed to the department under RCW 13.40.185 pursuant to a contract with the department is not a community facility;
- (d) (("Crisis residential center" means an agency which is a temporary protective residential facility operated to perform the duties specified in chapter 13.32A RCW, in the manner provided in RCW 74.13.032 through 74.13.036;
- (e)) "Emergency respite center" is an agency that may be commonly known as a crisis nursery, that provides emergency and crisis care for up to seventy-two hours to children who have been admitted by their parents or guardians to prevent abuse or neglect. Emergency respite centers may operate for up to twenty-four hours a day, and for up to seven days a week. Emergency respite centers may provide care for children ages birth through seventeen, and for persons eighteen through twenty with developmental disabilities who are admitted with a sibling or siblings through age seventeen. Emergency respite centers may not substitute for ((crisis residential centers or)) HOPE centers, or any other services defined under this section, and may not substitute for services which are required under chapter 13.32A or 13.34 RCW;
- $((\frac{f}{f}))$  <u>(e)</u> "Family day-care provider" means a child day-care provider who regularly provides child day care for not more than twelve children in the provider's home in the family living quarters;
- $((\frac{g}{g}))$  (f) "Foster-family home" means an agency which regularly provides care on a twenty-four hour basis to one or more children, expectant mothers, or persons with developmental disabilities in the family abode of the person or persons under whose direct care and supervision the child, expectant mother, or person with a developmental disability is placed;
- $((\frac{h}{h}))$  (g) "Group-care facility" means an agency, other than a foster-family home, which is maintained and operated for the care of a group of children on a twenty-four hour basis;
- $((\frac{1}{2}))$  (h) "HOPE center" means an agency licensed by the secretary to provide temporary residential placement and other services to street youth. A street youth may remain in a HOPE center for thirty days

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while services are arranged and permanent placement is coordinated. 1 2 street youth may stay longer than thirty days unless approved by the department and any additional days approved by the department must be 3 based on the unavailability of a long-term placement option. A street 4 5 youth whose parent wants him or her returned to home may remain in a HOPE center until his or her parent arranges return of the youth, not 6

longer. All other street youth must have court approval under chapter

13.34 or 13.32A RCW to remain in a HOPE center up to thirty days; 9  $((\frac{1}{1}))$ ) (i) "Maternity service" means an agency which provides or arranges for care or services to expectant mothers, before or during 10 confinement, or which provides care as needed to mothers and their 11

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infants after confinement;

- $((\frac{k}{k}))$  "Responsible living skills program" means an agency licensed by the secretary that provides residential and transitional living services to persons ages sixteen to eighteen who are dependent under chapter 13.34 RCW and who have been unable to live in his or her legally authorized residence and, as a result, the minor lived outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy by the minor. Dependent minors ages fourteen and fifteen may be eligible if no other placement alternative is available and the department approves the placement;
- 22  $((\frac{1}{1}))$  (k) "Service provider" means the entity that operates a 23 community facility.
  - (2) "Agency" shall not include the following:
  - (a) Persons related to the child, expectant mother, or person with developmental disability in the following ways:
  - (i) Any blood relative, including those of half-blood, and including first cousins, nephews or nieces, and persons of preceding generations as denoted by prefixes of grand, great, or great-great;
    - (ii) Stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, and stepsister;
- 31 (iii) A person who legally adopts a child or the child's parent as 32 well as the natural and other legally adopted children of such persons, and other relatives of the adoptive parents in accordance with state 33 34 law;
- (iv) Spouses of any persons named in (i), (ii), or (iii) of this 35 subsection (2)(a), even after the marriage is terminated; or 36
- 37 (v) Extended family members, as defined by the law or custom of the 38 Indian child's tribe or, in the absence of such law or custom, a person

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who has reached the age of eighteen and who is the Indian child's grandparent, aunt or uncle, brother or sister, brother-in-law or sister-in-law, niece or nephew, first or second cousin, or stepparent who provides care in the family abode on a twenty-four-hour basis to an Indian child as defined in 25 U.S.C. Sec. 1903(4);

- (b) Persons who are legal guardians of the child, expectant mother, or persons with developmental disabilities;
  - (c) Persons who care for a neighbor's or friend's child or children, with or without compensation, where: (i) The person providing care for periods of less than twenty-four hours does not conduct such activity on an ongoing, regularly scheduled basis for the purpose of engaging in business, which includes, but is not limited to, advertising such care; or (ii) the parent and person providing care on a twenty-four-hour basis have agreed to the placement in writing and the state is not providing any payment for the care;
- (d) Parents on a mutually cooperative basis exchange care of one another's children;
  - (e) A person, partnership, corporation, or other entity that provides placement or similar services to exchange students or international student exchange visitors or persons who have the care of an exchange student in their home;
  - (f) A person, partnership, corporation, or other entity that provides placement or similar services to international children who have entered the country by obtaining visas that meet the criteria for medical care as established by the United States immigration and naturalization service, or persons who have the care of such an international child in their home;
  - (g) Nursery schools or kindergartens which are engaged primarily in educational work with preschool children and in which no child is enrolled on a regular basis for more than four hours per day;
- (h) Schools, including boarding schools, which are engaged primarily in education, operate on a definite school year schedule, follow a stated academic curriculum, accept only school-age children and do not accept custody of children;
- (i) Seasonal camps of three months' or less duration engaged primarily in recreational or educational activities;
  - (j) Hospitals licensed pursuant to chapter 70.41 RCW when

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- performing functions defined in chapter 70.41 RCW, nursing homes licensed under chapter 18.51 RCW and boarding homes licensed under chapter 18.20 RCW;
  - (k) Licensed physicians or lawyers;

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- (1) Facilities providing care to children for periods of less than twenty-four hours whose parents remain on the premises to participate in activities other than employment;
  - (m) Facilities approved and certified under chapter 71A.22 RCW;
- 9 (n) Any agency having been in operation in this state ten years 10 prior to June 8, 1967, and not seeking or accepting moneys or 11 assistance from any state or federal agency, and is supported in part 12 by an endowment or trust fund;
  - (o) Persons who have a child in their home for purposes of adoption, if the child was placed in such home by a licensed child-placing agency, an authorized public or tribal agency or court or if a replacement report has been filed under chapter 26.33 RCW and the placement has been approved by the court;
  - (p) An agency operated by any unit of local, state, or federal government or an agency, located within the boundaries of a federally recognized Indian reservation, licensed by the Indian tribe;
  - (q) A maximum or medium security program for juvenile offenders operated by or under contract with the department;
  - (r) An agency located on a federal military reservation, except where the military authorities request that such agency be subject to the licensing requirements of this chapter.
  - (3) "Department" means the state department of social and health services.
  - (4) "Juvenile" means a person under the age of twenty-one who has been sentenced to a term of confinement under the supervision of the department under RCW 13.40.185.
  - (5) "Probationary license" means a license issued as a disciplinary measure to an agency that has previously been issued a full license but is out of compliance with licensing standards.
- 34 (6) "Requirement" means any rule, regulation, or standard of care 35 to be maintained by an agency.
  - (7) "Secretary" means the secretary of social and health services.
- 37 (8) "Street youth" means a person under the age of eighteen who

lives outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy by the minor and who is not residing with his or her parent or at his or her legally authorized residence.

- (9) "Transitional living services" means at a minimum, to the extent funds are available, the following:
- (a) Educational services, including basic literacy and computational skills training, either in local alternative or public high schools or in a high school equivalency program that leads to obtaining a high school equivalency degree;
- (b) Assistance and counseling related to obtaining vocational training or higher education, job readiness, job search assistance, and placement programs;
- (c) Counseling and instruction in life skills such as money management, home management, consumer skills, parenting, health care, access to community resources, and transportation and housing options;
  - (d) Individual and group counseling; and

- (e) Establishing networks with federal agencies and state and local organizations such as the United States department of labor, employment and training administration programs including the job training partnership act which administers private industry councils and the job corps; vocational rehabilitation; and volunteer programs.
- **Sec. 30.** RCW 74.15.220 and 1999 c 267 s 12 are each amended to 23 read as follows:

The secretary ((shall)) may establish HOPE centers that provide no more than seventy-five beds across the state and may establish HOPE centers by contract, within funds appropriated by the legislature specifically for this purpose. HOPE centers shall be operated in a manner to reasonably assure that street youth placed there will not run away. Street youth may leave a HOPE center during the course of the day to attend school or other necessary appointments, but the street youth must be accompanied by an administrator or an administrator's designee. The street youth must provide the administration with specific information regarding his or her destination and expected time of return to the HOPE center. Any street youth who runs away from a HOPE center shall not be readmitted unless specifically authorized by the street youth's placement and liaison specialist, and the placement

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and liaison specialist shall document with specific factual findings an appropriate basis for readmitting any street youth to a HOPE center. HOPE centers are required to have the following:

(1) A license issued by the secretary;

- (2) A professional with a master's degree in counseling, social work, or related field and at least one year of experience working with street youth or a bachelor of arts degree in social work or a related field and five years of experience working with street youth. professional staff person may be contractual or a part-time employee, but must be available to work with street youth in a HOPE center at a ratio of one to every fifteen youth staying in a HOPE center. professional shall be known as a placement and liaison specialist. Preference shall be given to those professionals cross-credentialed in mental health and chemical dependency. The placement and liaison specialist shall:
  - (a) Conduct an assessment of the street youth that includes a determination of the street youth's legal status regarding residential placement;
  - (b) Facilitate the street youth's return to his or her legally authorized residence at the earliest possible date or initiate processes to arrange legally authorized appropriate placement. Any street youth who may meet the definition of dependent child under RCW 13.34.030 must be referred to the department. The department shall determine whether a dependency petition should be filed under chapter 13.34 RCW. A shelter care hearing must be held within seventy-two hours to authorize out-of-home placement for any youth the department determines is appropriate for out-of-home placement under chapter 13.34 RCW. All of the provisions of chapter 13.32A RCW must be followed for children in need of services or at-risk youth;
  - (c) Interface with other relevant resources and system representatives to secure long-term residential placement and other needed services for the street youth;
  - (d) Be assigned immediately to each youth and meet with the youth within eight hours of the youth receiving HOPE center services;
  - (e) Facilitate a physical examination of any street youth who has not seen a physician within one year prior to residence at a HOPE center and facilitate evaluation by a county-designated mental health

professional, a chemical dependency specialist, or both if appropriate; and

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- (f) Arrange an educational assessment to measure the street youth's competency level in reading, writing, and basic mathematics, and that will measure learning disabilities or special needs;
- (3) Staff trained in development needs of street youth as determined by the secretary, including an administrator who is a professional with a master's degree in counseling, social work, or a related field and at least one year of experience working with street youth, or a bachelor of arts degree in social work or a related field and five years of experience working with street youth, who must work with the placement and liaison specialist to provide appropriate services on site;
- (4) A data collection system that measures outcomes for the population served, and enables research and evaluation that can be used for future program development and service delivery. Data collection systems must have confidentiality rules and protocols developed by the secretary;
- (5) Notification requirements that meet the notification requirements of chapter 13.32A RCW. The youth's arrival date and time must be logged at intake by HOPE center staff. The staff must immediately notify law enforcement and dependency caseworkers if a street youth runs away from a HOPE center. ((A child may be transferred to a secure facility as defined in RCW 13.32A.030 whenever the staff reasonably believes that a street youth is likely to leave the HOPE center and not return after full consideration of the factors set forth in RCW 13.32A.130(2)(a) (i) and (ii).)) The street youth's temporary placement in the HOPE center must be authorized by the court or the secretary if the youth is a dependent of the state under chapter 13.34 RCW or the department is responsible for the youth under chapter 13.32A RCW, or by the youth's parent or legal custodian, until such time as the parent can retrieve the youth who is returning to home;
- (6) HOPE centers must identify to the department any street youth it serves who is not returning promptly to home. The department then must contact the missing children's clearinghouse identified in chapter 13.60 RCW and either report the youth's location or report that the youth is the subject of a dependency action and the parent should receive notice from the department; and

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1 (7) Services that provide counseling and education to the street 2 youth((; and

- (8) The department shall only award contracts for the operation of HOPE center beds and responsible living skills programs in departmental regions: (a) With operating secure crisis residential centers; or (b) in which the secretary finds significant progress is made toward opening a secure crisis residential center)).
- **Sec. 31.** RCW 74.15.240 and 1999 c 267 s 14 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

To be eligible for placement in a responsible living skills program, the minor must be dependent under chapter 13.34 RCW and must have lived in a HOPE center ((or in a secure crisis residential center)). Responsible living skills centers are intended as a placement alternative for dependent youth that the department chooses for the youth because no other services or alternative placements have been successful. Responsible living skills centers are not for dependent youth whose permanency plan includes return to home or family reunification. 

- **Sec. 32.** RCW 74.20A.030 and 2000 c 86 s 7 are each amended to read 20 as follows:
  - (1) The department shall be subrogated to the right of any dependent child or children or person having the care, custody, and control of ((said)) the child or children, if public assistance money is paid to or for the benefit of the child or for the care and maintenance of a child, including a child with a developmental disability, under a state-funded program, or a program funded under Title IV-A or IV-E of the federal social security act as amended by the personal responsibility and work opportunity reconciliation act of 1996, to prosecute or maintain any support action or execute any administrative remedy existing under the laws of the state of Washington to obtain reimbursement of moneys expended, based on the support order. Distribution of any support moneys shall be made in accordance with RCW 26.23.035.
- 35 (2) The department may initiate, continue, maintain, or execute an action to establish, enforce, and collect a support obligation,

including establishing paternity and performing related services, under this chapter and chapter 74.20 RCW, or through the attorney general or prosecuting attorney under chapter 26.09, 26.18, 26.20, 26.21, 26.23, or 26.26 RCW or other appropriate statutes or the common law of this state, for so long as and under such conditions as the department may establish by regulation.

- (3) Public assistance moneys shall be exempt from collection action under this chapter except as provided in RCW 74.20A.270.
- ((4) No collection action shall be taken against parents of children eligible for admission to, or children who have been discharged from a residential habilitation center as defined by RCW 71A.10.020(8). For the period July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1995, a collection action may be taken against parents of children with developmental disabilities who are placed in community based residential care. The amount of support the department may collect from the parents shall not exceed one half of the parents' support obligation accrued while the child was in community based residential care. The child support obligation shall be calculated pursuant to chapter 26.19 RCW.)
- **Sec. 33.** RCW 13.34.270 and 2000 c 122 s 33 are each amended to 21 read as follows:
  - (1) Whenever the department places a child with a developmental disability in out-of-home care pursuant to RCW 74.13.350, the department shall obtain a judicial determination within one hundred eighty days of the placement that continued placement is in the best interests of the child. If the child's out-of-home placement ends before one hundred eighty days have elapsed, no judicial determination is required.
  - (2) To obtain the judicial determination, the department shall file a petition alleging that there is located or residing within the county a child who has a developmental disability and that the child has been placed in out-of-home care pursuant to RCW 74.13.350. The petition shall request that the court review the child's placement, make a determination whether continued placement is in the best interests of the child, and take other necessary action as provided in this section. The petition shall contain the name, date of birth, and residence of the child and the names and residences of the child's parent or legal

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guardian who has agreed to the child's placement in out-of-home care. Reasonable attempts shall be made by the department to ascertain and set forth in the petition the identity, location, and custodial status of any parent who is not a party to the placement agreement and why

that parent cannot assume custody of the child.

- (3) Upon filing of the petition, the clerk of the court shall schedule the petition for a hearing to be held no later than fourteen calendar days after the petition has been filed. The department shall provide notification of the time, date, and purpose of the hearing to the parent or legal guardian who has agreed to the child's placement in out-of-home care. The department shall also make reasonable attempts to notify any parent who is not a party to the placement agreement, if the parent's identity and location is known. Notification under this section may be given by the most expedient means, including but not limited to, mail, personal service, and telephone.
- (4) The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for the child as provided in RCW 13.34.100, unless the court for good cause finds the appointment unnecessary.
- (5) Permanency planning hearings shall be held as provided in this section. At the hearing, the court shall review whether the child's best interests are served by continued out-of-home placement and determine the future legal status of the child.
- (a) For children age ten and under, a permanency planning hearing shall be held in all cases where the child has remained in out-of-home care for at least nine months and an adoption decree or guardianship order under chapter 11.88 RCW has not previously been entered. The hearing shall take place no later than twelve months following commencement of the child's current placement episode.
- (b) For children over age ten, a permanency planning hearing shall be held in all cases where the child has remained in out-of-home care for at least fifteen months and an adoption decree or guardianship order under chapter 11.88 RCW has not previously been entered. The hearing shall take place no later than eighteen months following commencement of the current placement episode.
- (c) No later than ten working days before the permanency planning hearing, the department shall submit a written permanency plan to the court and shall mail a copy of the plan to all parties. The plan shall be directed toward securing a safe, stable, and permanent home for the

child as soon as possible. The plan shall identify one of the following outcomes as the primary goal and may also identify additional outcomes as alternative goals: Return of the child to the home of the child's parent or legal guardian; adoption; guardianship; or long-term out-of-home care, until the child is age eighteen, with a written agreement between the parties and the child's care provider.

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- (d) If a goal of long-term out-of-home care has been achieved before the permanency planning hearing, the court shall review the child's status to determine whether the placement and the plan for the child's care remains appropriate. In cases where the primary permanency planning goal has not been achieved, the court shall inquire regarding the reasons why the primary goal has not been achieved and determine what needs to be done to make it possible to achieve the primary goal.
- (e) Following the first permanency planning hearing, the court shall hold a further permanency planning hearing in accordance with this section at least once every twelve months until a permanency planning goal is achieved or the voluntary placement agreement is terminated.
- (6) Any party to the voluntary placement agreement may terminate the agreement at any time. Upon termination of the agreement, the child shall be returned to the care of the child's parent or legal guardian, unless the child has been taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.34.050 or 26.44.050, placed in shelter care pursuant to RCW 13.34.060, or placed in foster care pursuant to RCW 13.34.130. The department shall notify the court upon termination of the voluntary placement agreement and return of the child to the care of the child's parent or legal guardian. Whenever a voluntary placement agreement is terminated, an action under this section shall be dismissed.
- (7) When state or federal funds are expended for the care and maintenance of a child with a developmental disability, whether placed in care as a result of an action under this chapter or a voluntary placement agreement, the department shall refer the case to the division of child support, unless the department finds that there is good cause not to pursue collection of child support against the parent or parents of the child.
- (8) This section does not prevent the department from filing a dependency petition if there is reason to believe that the child is a

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- dependent child as defined in RCW 13.34.030. An action filed under this section shall be dismissed upon the filing of a dependency petition regarding a child who is the subject of the action under this section.
- 5 (9) Nothing in this section prohibits the court from ordering the 6 parents to pay child support under RCW 13.34.160.
- 7 **Sec. 34.** RCW 74.13.350 and 1998 c 229 s 1 are each amended to read 8 as follows:

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It is the intent of the legislature that parents are responsible for the care and support of children with developmental disabilities. The legislature recognizes that, because of the intense support required to care for a child with developmental disabilities, the help of an out-of-home placement may be needed. It is the intent of the legislature that, when the sole reason for the out-of-home placement is the child's developmental disability, such services be offered by the department to these children and their families through a voluntary placement agreement. In these cases, the parents shall retain legal custody of the child.

As used in this section, "voluntary placement agreement" means a written agreement between the department and a child's parent or legal guardian authorizing the department to place the child in a licensed Under the terms of this agreement, the parent or legal guardian shall retain legal custody and the department shall be responsible for the child's placement and care. The agreement shall at a minimum specify the legal status of the child and the rights and obligations of the parent or legal guardian, the child, and the department while the child is in placement. The agreement must be signed by the child's parent or legal quardian and the department to be in effect, except that an agreement regarding an Indian child shall not be valid unless executed in writing before the court and filed with the court as provided in RCW 13.34.245. Any party to a voluntary placement agreement may terminate the agreement at any time. Upon termination of the agreement, the child shall be returned to the care of the child's parent or legal guardian unless the child has been taken into custody pursuant to RCW 13.34.050 or 26.44.050, placed in shelter care pursuant to RCW 13.34.060, or placed in foster care pursuant to RCW 13.34.130.

As used in this section, "out-of-home placement" and "out-of-home care" mean the placement of a child in a foster family home or group care facility licensed under chapter 74.15 RCW.

Whenever the department places a child in out-of-home care under a voluntary placement pursuant to this section, the department shall have the responsibility for the child's placement and care. The department shall develop a permanency plan of care for the child no later than sixty days from the date that the department assumes responsibility for the child's placement and care. Within the first one hundred eighty days of the placement, the department shall obtain a judicial determination pursuant to RCW 13.04.030(1)(j) and 13.34.270 that the placement is in the best interests of the child. If the child's out-of-home placement ends before one hundred eighty days have elapsed, no judicial determination under RCW 13.04.030(1)(b) is required. permanency planning hearings shall review whether the child's best interests are served by continued out-of-home placement and determine the future legal status of the child.

The department shall provide for periodic administrative reviews as required by federal law. A review may be called at any time by either the department, the parent, or the legal guardian.

Nothing in this section shall prevent the department from filing a dependency petition if there is reason to believe that the child is a dependent child as defined in RCW 13.34.030.

The department shall adopt rules providing for the implementation of chapter 386, Laws of 1997 and the transfer of responsibility for out-of-home placements from the dependency process under chapter 13.34 RCW to the process under this chapter.

It is the intent of the legislature that the department undertake voluntary out-of-home placement in cases where the child's developmental disability is such that the parent, guardian, or legal custodian is unable to provide the necessary care for the child, and the parent, guardian, or legal custodian has determined that the child would benefit from placement outside of the home. If the department does not accept a voluntary placement agreement signed by the parent, a petition may be filed and an action pursued under chapter 13.34 RCW. The department shall inform the parent, guardian, or legal custodian in writing of their right to civil action under chapter 13.34 RCW.

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Nothing in this section prohibits the department from seeking support from the parents of a child when state or federal funds are expended for the care and maintenance of that child, including a child with a developmental disability, or when the department receives an application for services from the physical custodian of the child, unless the department finds that there is good cause not to pursue collection of child support against the parent or parents.

**Sec. 35.** RCW 74.14D.020 and 1997 c 386 s 10 are each amended to 9 read as follows:

- (1) The department ((shall)) may, within resources appropriated specifically for this purpose, contract for delivery of services for at least two but not more than three models of alternative response systems. The services shall be reasonably available throughout the state but need not be sited in every county in the state, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in the omnibus appropriations act.
- (2) The systems shall provide delivery of services in the least intrusive manner reasonably likely to achieve improved family cohesiveness, prevention of rereferrals of the family for alleged abuse or neglect, and improvement in the health and safety of children.
- (3) The department ((shall)) may, within resources appropriated specifically for this purpose, identify and prioritize risk and protective factors associated with the type of abuse or neglect referrals that are appropriate for services delivered by alternative response systems. Contractors who provide services through an alternative response system shall use the factors in determining which services to deliver, consistent with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.
- (4) Consistent with the provisions of chapter 26.44 RCW, the providers of services under the alternative response system shall recognize the due process rights of families that receive such services and recognize that these services are not intended to be investigative for purposes of chapter 13.34 RCW.
- **Sec. 36.** RCW 74.14D.030 and 1997 c 386 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:
- The department ((shall)) may, within resources appropriated

- specifically for this purpose, identify appropriate data to determine and evaluate outcomes of the services delivered by the alternative
- 3 response systems. All contracts for delivery of alternative response
- 4 system services shall include provisions and funding for data
- 5 collection.

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- 6 **Sec. 37.** RCW 13.34.160 and 1997 c 58 s 505 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
  - (1) In an action brought under this chapter, the court may inquire into the ability of the parent or parents of the child to pay child support and may enter an order of child support as set forth in chapter 26.19 RCW. The court may enforce the same by execution, or in any way in which a court of equity may enforce its decrees. All child support orders entered pursuant to this chapter shall be in compliance with the provisions of RCW 26.23.050.
  - (2) For purposes of this section, if a dependent child's parent is an unmarried minor parent or pregnant minor applicant, then the parent or parents of the minor shall also be deemed a parent or parents of the dependent child. However, liability for child support under this subsection only exists if the parent or parents of the unmarried minor parent or pregnant minor applicant are provided the opportunity for a hearing on their ability to provide support. Any child support order requiring such a parent or parents to provide support for the minor parent's child may be effective only until the minor parent reaches eighteen years of age.
- 25 (3) In the absence of a court order setting support, the department 26 may establish an administrative order for support upon receipt of a 27 referral or application for support enforcement services.
- 28 **Sec. 38.** RCW 74.13.031 and 2001 c 192 s 1 are each amended to read 29 as follows:
- The department shall have the duty to provide child welfare services and shall:
  - (1) Develop, administer, supervise, and monitor a coordinated and comprehensive plan that establishes, aids, and strengthens services for the protection and care of runaway, dependent, or neglected children.
- 35 (2) Within available resources, recruit an adequate number of 36 prospective adoptive and foster homes, both regular and specialized,

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- i.e. homes for children of ethnic minority, including Indian homes for Indian children, sibling groups, handicapped and emotionally disturbed, teens, pregnant and parenting teens, and annually report to the governor and the legislature concerning the department's success in: (a) Meeting the need for adoptive and foster home placements; (b) reducing the foster parent turnover rate; (c) completing home studies for legally free children; and (d) implementing and operating the passport program required by RCW 74.13.285. The report shall include a section entitled "Foster Home Turn-Over, Causes and Recommendations."
  - (3) Investigate complaints of any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker that results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, or sexual abuse or exploitation, or that presents an imminent risk of serious harm, and on the basis of the findings of such investigation, offer child welfare services in relation to the problem to such parents, legal custodians, or persons serving in loco parentis, and/or bring the situation to the attention of an appropriate court, or another community agency: PROVIDED, That an investigation is not required of nonaccidental injuries which are clearly not the result of a lack of care or supervision by the child's parents, legal custodians, or persons serving in loco parentis. If the investigation reveals that a crime against a child may have been committed, the department shall notify the appropriate law enforcement agency.
    - (4) Offer, on a voluntary basis, <u>and to the extent funding is</u> <u>available for this purpose</u>, family reconciliation services to families who are in conflict.
    - (5) Monitor out-of-home placements, on a timely and routine basis, to assure the safety, well-being, and quality of care being provided is within the scope of the intent of the legislature as defined in RCW 74.13.010 and 74.15.010, and annually submit a report measuring the extent to which the department achieved the specified goals to the governor and the legislature.
  - (6) Have authority to accept custody of children from parents and to accept custody of children from juvenile courts, where authorized to do so under law, to provide child welfare services including placement for adoption, and to provide for the physical care of such children and make payment of maintenance costs if needed. Except where required by Public Law 95-608 (25 U.S.C. Sec. 1915), no private adoption agency

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which receives children for adoption from the department shall discriminate on the basis of race, creed, or color when considering applications in their placement for adoption.

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- (7) Have authority to provide temporary shelter to children who have run away from home ((and who are admitted to crisis residential centers)).
- (8) Have authority to purchase care for children; and shall follow in general the policy of using properly approved private agency services for the actual care and supervision of such children insofar as they are available, paying for care of such children as are accepted by the department as eligible for support at reasonable rates established by the department.
- (9) Establish a children's services advisory committee which shall assist the secretary in the development of a partnership plan for utilizing resources of the public and private sectors, and advise on all matters pertaining to child welfare, licensing of child care agencies, adoption, and services related thereto. At least one member shall represent the adoption community.
- (10) Have authority to provide continued foster care or group care for individuals from eighteen through twenty years of age to enable them to complete their high school or vocational school program.
- (11) Refer cases to the division of child support whenever state or federal funds are expended for the care and maintenance of a child, including a child with a developmental disability, whether placed as a result of an action under chapter 13.34 RCW or a voluntary placement agreement, unless the department finds that there is good cause not to pursue collection of child support against the parent or parents of the child.
- (12) Have authority within funds appropriated for foster care services to purchase care for Indian children who are in the custody of a federally recognized Indian tribe or tribally licensed child-placing agency pursuant to parental consent, tribal court order, or state juvenile court order; and the purchase of such care shall be subject to the same eligibility standards and rates of support applicable to other children for whom the department purchases care.
- Notwithstanding any other provision of RCW 13.32A.170 through 13.32A.200 ((and 74.13.032 through 74.13.036,)) or of this section all services to be provided by the department of social and health services

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under subsections (4), (6), and (7) of this section, subject to the limitations of these subsections, may be provided by any program offering such services funded pursuant to Titles II and III of the federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention act of 1974.

- $((\frac{12}{12}))$  (13) Within amounts appropriated for this specific purpose, provide preventive services to families with children that prevent or shorten the duration of an out-of-home placement.
- 8 ((<del>(13)</del>)) <u>(14)</u> Have authority to provide independent living services 9 to youths, including individuals eighteen through twenty years of age, 10 who are or have been in foster care.
- **Sec. 39.** RCW 28A.225.015 and 1999 c 319 s 6 are each amended to 12 read as follows:
  - (1) If a parent enrolls a child who is six or seven years of age in a public school, the child is required to attend and that parent has the responsibility to ensure the child attends for the full time that school is in session. An exception shall be made to this requirement for children whose parents formally remove them from enrollment if the child is less than eight years old and a petition has not been filed against the parent under subsection (3) of this section. The requirement to attend school under this subsection does not apply to a child enrolled in a public school part-time for the purpose of receiving ancillary services. A child required to attend school under this subsection may be temporarily excused upon the request of his or her parent for purposes agreed upon by the school district and parent.
  - (2) If a six or seven year-old child is required to attend public school under subsection (1) of this section and that child has unexcused absences, the public school in which the child is enrolled shall:
  - (a) Inform the child's custodial parent, parents, or guardian by a notice in writing or by telephone whenever the child has failed to attend school after one unexcused absence within any month during the current school year;
  - (b) Request a conference or conferences with the custodial parent, parents, or guardian and child at a time reasonably convenient for all persons included for the purpose of analyzing the causes of the child's absences after two unexcused absences within any month during the current school year. If a regularly scheduled parent-teacher

conference day is to take place within thirty days of the second unexcused absence, then the school district may schedule this conference on that day; and

- (c) Take steps to eliminate or reduce the child's absences. These steps shall include, where appropriate, adjusting the child's school program or school or course assignment, providing more individualized or remedial instruction, offering assistance in enrolling the child in available alternative schools or programs, or assisting the parent or child to obtain supplementary services that may help eliminate or ameliorate the cause or causes for the absence from school.
- (3) If a child required to attend public school under subsection (1) of this section has ((seven)) five unexcused absences in a month or ten unexcused absences in a school year, the school district ((shall)) may file a petition for civil action as provided in RCW 28A.225.035 against the parent of the child provided that the local juvenile court has designated within available resources a court, truancy board, or other entity for processing such actions.
- (4) This section does not require a six or seven year old child to enroll in a public or private school or to receive home-based instruction. This section only applies to six or seven year old children whose parents enroll them full time in public school and do not formally remove them from enrollment as provided in subsection (1) of this section.
- Sec. 40. RCW 28A.225.020 and 1999 c 319 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) If a child required to attend school under RCW 28A.225.010 fails to attend school without valid justification, the public school in which the child is enrolled shall:
  - (a) Inform the child's custodial parent, parents, or guardian by a notice in writing or by telephone whenever the child has failed to attend school after one unexcused absence within any month during the current school year. School officials shall inform the parent of the potential consequences of additional unexcused absences;
  - (b) Schedule a conference or conferences with the custodial parent, parents, or guardian and child at a time reasonably convenient for all persons included for the purpose of analyzing the causes of the child's absences after two unexcused absences within any month during the

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current school year. If a regularly scheduled parent-teacher conference day is to take place within thirty days of the second unexcused absence, then the school district may schedule this conference on that day; and

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- (c) Take steps to eliminate or reduce the child's absences. These steps shall include, where appropriate, adjusting the child's school program or school or course assignment, providing more individualized or remedial instruction, providing appropriate vocational courses or work experience, ((referring the child to a community truancy board, if available,)) requiring the child to attend an alternative school or program, or assisting the parent or child to obtain supplementary services that might eliminate or ameliorate the cause or causes for the absence from school and may include referring the child to a community truancy board. If the child's parent does not attend the scheduled conference, the conference may be conducted with the student and school official. However, the parent shall be notified of the steps to be taken to eliminate or reduce the child's absence.
- 18 (2) For purposes of this chapter, an "unexcused absence" means that 19 a child:
  - (a) Has failed to attend the majority of hours or periods in an average school day or has failed to comply with a more restrictive school district policy; and
- 23 (b) Has failed to meet the school district's policy for excused 24 absences.
- 25 (3) If a child transfers from one school district to another during 26 the school year, the receiving school or school district shall include 27 the unexcused absences accumulated at the previous school or from the 28 previous school district for purposes of this section, RCW 28A.225.030, 29 and 28A.225.015.
- 30 **Sec. 41.** RCW 28A.225.025 and 1999 c 319 s 5 are each amended to read as follows:

For purposes of this chapter, "community truancy board" means a board composed of members of the local community in which the child attends school. Juvenile courts may establish and operate community truancy boards. If the juvenile court and the school district agree, a school district may establish and operate a community truancy board under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court within available funds.

Juvenile courts may create a community truancy board or may use other entities that exist or are created, such as diversion units. However, a diversion unit or other existing entity must agree before it is used as a truancy board. Duties of a community truancy board ((shall)) may include((, but not be limited to,)) recommending methods for improving school attendance such as assisting the parent or the child to obtain supplementary services that might eliminate or ameliorate the causes for the absences or suggesting to the school district that the child enroll in another school, an alternative education program, education center, a skill center, a dropout prevention program, or another public or private educational program. 

**Sec. 42.** RCW 28A.225.030 and 1999 c 319 s 2 are each amended to 13 read as follows:

- (1) If a child is required to attend school under RCW 28A.225.010 and if the actions taken by a school district under RCW 28A.225.020 are not successful in substantially reducing an enrolled student's absences from public school, ((not later than the seventh)) on or after the fifth unexcused absence by a child within any month during the current school year or ((not later than)) on or after the tenth unexcused absence during the current school year the school district ((shall)) may, provided that the local juvenile court has designated within available funds a court, truancy board, or other entity for processing such actions, file a petition and supporting affidavit for a civil action with the juvenile court alleging a violation of RCW 28A.225.010: (a) By the parent; (b) by the child; or (c) by the parent and the child. Except as provided in this subsection, no additional documents need be filed with the petition.
- (2) ((The district shall not later than the fifth unexcused absence in a month:
- (a) Enter into an agreement with a student and parent that establishes school attendance requirements;
- (b) Refer a student to a community truancy board, if available, as defined in RCW 28A.225.025. The community truancy board shall enter into an agreement with the student and parent that establishes school attendance requirements and take other appropriate actions to reduce the child's absences; or
  - (c) File a petition under subsection (1) of this section.

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- 1  $\frac{(3)}{(3)}$ ) The petition may be filed by a school district employee who 2 is not an attorney.
- $((\frac{4}{1}))$  (3) If the school district  $(\frac{6}{1})$  does not file a 3 petition under this section, the parent of a child with five or more 4 5 unexcused absences in any month during the current school year or upon the tenth unexcused absence during the current school year may, 6 7 provided that the local juvenile court has designated within available funds a court, truancy board, or other entity for processing such 8 actions, file a petition with the juvenile court alleging a violation 9 10 of RCW 28A.225.010.
- 11 ((<del>(5)</del>)) <u>(4)</u> Petitions filed under this section may be served by 12 certified mail, return receipt requested. If such service is 13 unsuccessful, or the return receipt is not signed by the addressee, 14 personal service is required.
- 15 **Sec. 43.** RCW 43.190.030 and 1997 c 194 s 1 are each amended to 16 read as follows:
  - There is created the office of the state long-term care ombudsman. The ((department of community, trade, and economic development shall contract with a private nonprofit organization to provide)) long-term care ombudsman shall provide services as specified under, consistent with, the federal older Americans act as amended, federal mandates, the goals of the state, and the needs of its citizens. ((The department of community, trade, and economic development shall ensure that all program and staff support necessary to enable the ombudsman to effectively protect the interests of residents, patients, and clients of all long-term care facilities is provided by the nonprofit organization that contracts to provide long-term care ombudsman services. The department of community, trade, and economic development shall adopt rules to carry out this chapter and the long-term care ombudsman provisions of the federal older Americans act, as amended, and applicable federal regulations.)) The long-term care ombudsman program shall have the following powers and duties:
  - (1) To provide services for coordinating the activities of longterm care ombudsmen throughout the state;
- 35 (2) ((Carry out such other activities as the department of community, trade, and economic development deems appropriate;

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(3)) Establish procedures consistent with RCW 43.190.110 for appropriate access by long-term care ombudsmen to long-term care facilities and patients' records, including procedures to protect the confidentiality of the records and ensure that the identity of any complainant or resident will not be disclosed without the written consent of the complainant or resident, or upon court order;

- ((4))) (3) Establish a statewide uniform reporting system to collect and analyze data relating to complaints and conditions in long-term care facilities for the purpose of identifying and resolving significant problems, with provision for submission of such data to the department of social and health services and to the federal department of health and human services, or its successor agency, on a regular basis; and
- ((+5))) (4) Establish procedures to assure that any files maintained by ombudsman programs shall be disclosed only at the discretion of the ombudsman having authority over the disposition of such files, except that the identity of any complainant or resident of a long-term care facility shall not be disclosed by such ombudsman unless:
- 20 (a) Such complainant or resident, or the complainant's or 21 resident's legal representative, consents in writing to such 22 disclosure; or
  - (b) Such disclosure is required by court order.
- 24 Sec. 44. RCW 74.04.005 and 2000 c 218 s 1 are each amended to read 25 as follows:
- For the purposes of this title, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following definitions shall apply:
  - (1) "Public assistance" or "assistance"--Public aid to persons in need thereof for any cause, including services, medical care, assistance grants, disbursing orders, work relief, general assistance and federal-aid assistance.
    - (2) "Department" -- The department of social and health services.
- 33 (3) "County or local office"--The administrative office for one or 34 more counties or designated service areas.
- 35 (4) "Director" or "secretary" means the secretary of social and 36 health services.

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- (5) "Federal-aid assistance"—The specific categories of assistance for which provision is made in any federal law existing or hereafter passed by which payments are made from the federal government to the state in aid or in respect to payment by the state for public assistance rendered to any category of needy persons for which provision for federal funds or aid may from time to time be made, or a federally administered needs-based program.
- (6)(a) "General assistance"--((Aid to persons in need)) An economic assistance program for eligible persons who:
- (i) Are not eligible to receive federal-aid assistance, other than food stamps or food stamp benefits transferred electronically and medical assistance; however, an individual who refuses or fails to cooperate in obtaining federal-aid assistance, without good cause, is not eligible for general assistance;
  - (ii) Meet one of the following conditions:

- (A) Pregnant: PROVIDED, That need is based on the current income and resource requirements of the federal temporary assistance for needy families program; or
  - (B) ((Subject to chapter 165, Laws of 1992, incapacitated from gainful employment by reason of bodily or mental infirmity that will likely continue for a minimum of ninety days as)) Is determined by the department to have a physical or mental impairment or combination of these impairments that can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months from the date of request and that meets or equals the Listings of Impairment found in 20 C.F.R. Sec. 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1.
  - (C) Persons who are unemployable due to alcohol or drug addiction are not eligible for general assistance. Persons receiving general assistance on July 26, 1987, or becoming eligible for such assistance thereafter, due to an alcohol or drug-related incapacity, shall be referred to appropriate assessment, treatment, shelter, or supplemental security income referral services as authorized under chapter 74.50 RCW. Referrals shall be made at the time of application or at the time of eligibility review. Alcoholic and drug addicted clients who are receiving general assistance on July 26, 1987, may remain on general assistance if they otherwise retain their eligibility until they are assessed for services under chapter 74.50 RCW. Subsection (6)(a)(ii)(B) of this section shall not be construed to prohibit the

department from granting general assistance benefits to alcoholics and drug addicts who are incapacitated due to other physical or mental conditions that meet the eligibility criteria for the general assistance program;

- (iii) Are citizens ((or)), qualified aliens ((lawfully admitted for permanent residence)), or otherwise residing in the United States under color of law; and
- (iv) Have furnished the department their social security account number. If the social security account number cannot be furnished because it has not been issued or is not known, an application for a number shall be made prior to authorization of assistance, and the social security number shall be provided to the department upon receipt.
- (b) ((Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (6)(a)(i), (ii), and (c) of this section, general assistance shall be provided to the following recipients of federal aid assistance:
- (i) Recipients of supplemental security income whose need, as defined in this section, is not met by such supplemental security income grant because of separation from a spouse; or
- (ii) To the extent authorized by the legislature in the biennial appropriations act, to recipients of temporary assistance for needy families whose needs are not being met because of a temporary reduction in monthly income below the entitled benefit payment level caused by loss or reduction of wages or unemployment compensation benefits or some other unforeseen circumstances. The amount of general assistance authorized shall not exceed the difference between the entitled benefit payment level and the amount of income actually received.
- (c))) General assistance shall be provided only to persons who are not members of assistance units receiving federal aid assistance, except as provided in subsection (6)(a)(ii)(A) ((and (b))) of this section, and will accept available services which can reasonably be expected to enable the person to work or reduce the need for assistance unless there is good cause to refuse. Failure to accept such services shall result in termination until the person agrees to cooperate in accepting such services and subject to the following maximum periods of ineligibility after reapplication:
  - (i) First failure: One week;
  - (ii) Second failure within six months: One month;

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(iii) Third and subsequent failure within one year: Two months.

((\(\frac{(d)}{(d)}\)) (c) Persons ((\(\frac{found eligible for general assistance based on incapacity from gainful employment)) may, if otherwise eligible, receive general assistance pending application for federal supplemental security income benefits. Any general assistance that is subsequently duplicated by the person's receipt of supplemental security income for the same period shall be considered a debt due the state and shall by operation of law be subject to recovery through all available legal remedies.

 $((\frac{e}{e}))$  (d) The department shall adopt by rule medical criteria for general assistance eligibility to ensure that eligibility decisions are consistent with statutory requirements and are based on clear, objective medical information.

 $((\frac{f}{f}))$  (e) The process implementing the medical criteria shall involve consideration of opinions of the treating or consulting physicians or health care professionals regarding incapacity, and any eligibility decision which rejects uncontroverted medical opinion must set forth clear and convincing reasons for doing so.

((g) Recipients of general assistance based upon a finding of incapacity from gainful employment who remain otherwise eligible shall not have their benefits terminated absent a clear showing of material improvement in their medical or mental condition or specific error in the prior determination that found the recipient eligible by reason of incapacitation.)) (f) Persons found eligible under subsection (6)(a)(ii)(B) of this section shall have their medical eligibility reviewed at least every six months to determine if their medical incapacity will continue for at least ninety days.

(g) Recipients of general assistance based upon pregnancy who relinquish their child for adoption, remain otherwise eligible, and are not eligible to receive benefits under the federal temporary assistance for needy families program shall not have their benefits terminated until the end of the month in which the period of six weeks following the birth of the recipient's child falls. Recipients of the federal temporary assistance for needy families program who lose their eligibility solely because of the birth and relinquishment of the qualifying child may receive general assistance through the end of the month in which the period of six weeks following the birth of the child falls.

1 (h) No person may be considered an eligible individual for general assistance with respect to any month if during that month the person:

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- (i) Is fleeing to avoid prosecution of, or to avoid custody or confinement for conviction of, a felony, or an attempt to commit a felony, under the laws of the state of Washington or the place from which the person flees; or
- (ii) Is violating a condition of probation, community supervision, or parole imposed under federal or state law for a felony or gross misdemeanor conviction.
- 10 (7) "Applicant"--Any person who has made a request, or on behalf of 11 whom a request has been made, to any county or local office for 12 assistance.
- 13 (8) "Recipient"--Any person receiving assistance and in addition 14 those dependents whose needs are included in the recipient's 15 assistance.
  - (9) "Standards of assistance"--The level of income required by an applicant or recipient to maintain a level of living specified by the department.
  - (10) "Resource"--Any asset, tangible or intangible, owned by or available to the applicant at the time of application, which can be applied toward meeting the applicant's need, either directly or by conversion into money or its equivalent. The department may by rule designate resources that an applicant may retain and not be ineligible for public assistance because of such resources. Exempt resources shall include, but are not limited to:
  - (a) A home that an applicant, recipient, or their dependents is living in, including the surrounding property;
    - (b) Household furnishings and personal effects;
- 29 (c) A motor vehicle, other than a motor home, used and useful 30 having an equity value not to exceed five thousand dollars;
- 31 (d) A motor vehicle necessary to transport a physically disabled 32 household member. This exclusion is limited to one vehicle per 33 physically disabled person;
  - (e) All other resources, including any excess of values exempted, not to exceed one thousand dollars or other limit as set by the department, to be consistent with limitations on resources and exemptions necessary for federal aid assistance. The department shall

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also allow recipients of temporary assistance for needy families to exempt savings accounts with combined balances of up to an additional three thousand dollars;

- (f) Applicants for or recipients of general assistance shall have their eligibility based on resource limitations consistent with the temporary assistance for needy families program rules adopted by the department; and
- (g) If an applicant for or recipient of public assistance possesses property and belongings in excess of the ceiling value, such value shall be used in determining the need of the applicant or recipient, except that: (i) The department may exempt resources or income when the income and resources are determined necessary to the applicant's or recipient's restoration to independence, to decrease the need for public assistance, or to aid in rehabilitating the applicant or recipient or a dependent of the applicant or recipient; and (ii) the department may provide grant assistance for a period not to exceed nine months from the date the agreement is signed pursuant to this section to persons who are otherwise ineligible because of excess real property owned by such persons when they are making a good faith effort to dispose of that property: PROVIDED, That:
- (A) The applicant or recipient signs an agreement to repay the lesser of the amount of aid received or the net proceeds of such sale;
- (B) If the owner of the excess property ceases to make good faith efforts to sell the property, the entire amount of assistance may become an overpayment and a debt due the state and may be recovered pursuant to RCW 43.20B.630;
- (C) Applicants and recipients are advised of their right to a fair hearing and afforded the opportunity to challenge a decision that good faith efforts to sell have ceased, prior to assessment of an overpayment under this section; and
- (D) At the time assistance is authorized, the department files a lien without a sum certain on the specific property.
- (11) "Income"--(a) All appreciable gains in real or personal property (cash or kind) or other assets, which are received by or become available for use and enjoyment by an applicant or recipient during the month of application or after applying for or receiving public assistance. The department may by rule and regulation exempt income received by an applicant for or recipient of public assistance

which can be used by him or her to decrease his or her need for public assistance or to aid in rehabilitating him or her or his or her dependents, but such exemption shall not, unless otherwise provided in this title, exceed the exemptions of resources granted under this chapter to an applicant for public assistance. In addition, for cash assistance the department may disregard income pursuant to RCW 74.08A.230 and 74.12.350.

- (b) If, under applicable federal requirements, the state has the option of considering property in the form of lump sum compensatory awards or related settlements received by an applicant or recipient as income or as a resource, the department shall consider such property to be a resource.
- (12) "Need"--The difference between the applicant's or recipient's standards of assistance for himself or herself and the dependent members of his or her family, as measured by the standards of the department, and value of all nonexempt resources and nonexempt income received by or available to the applicant or recipient and the dependent members of his or her family.
- (13) For purposes of determining eligibility for public assistance and participation levels in the cost of medical care, the department shall exempt restitution payments made to people of Japanese and Aleut ancestry pursuant to the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 and the Aleutian and Pribilof Island Restitution Act passed by congress, P.L. 100-383, including all income and resources derived therefrom.
- (14) In the construction of words and phrases used in this title, the singular number shall include the plural, the masculine gender shall include both the feminine and neuter genders and the present tense shall include the past and future tenses, unless the context thereof shall clearly indicate to the contrary.
- **Sec. 45.** RCW 74.08A.100 and 2002 c 366 s 1 are each amended to 31 read as follows:

The state shall exercise its option under P.L. 104-193 to continue services to legal immigrants under temporary assistance for needy families, medicaid to the extent allowed by federal law, the state's basic health plan as provided in chapter 70.47 RCW, and social services block grant programs. Eligibility for these benefits for legal immigrants arriving after August 21, 1996, is limited to those families

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- 1 where the parent, parents, or legal guardians have been in residence in
- 2 Washington state for a period of twelve consecutive months before
- 3 making their application for assistance. Legal immigrants who lose
- 4 benefits under the supplemental security income program as a result of
- 5 P.L. 104-193 ((are immediately)) may be eligible for benefits under the
- 6 state's general assistance-unemployable program. The legal immigrant
- 7 must apply and pursue becoming a naturalized citizen unless the
- 8 <u>department determines there is good cause not to naturalize.</u> The
- 9 department shall redetermine income and resource eligibility at least
- 10 annually, in accordance with existing state policy.
- 11 **Sec. 46.** RCW 74.09.010 and 1990 c 296 s 6 are each amended to read 12 as follows:
- 13 As used in this chapter:

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- 14 (1) "Children's health program" means the health care services 15 program provided to children under eighteen years of age and in 16 households with incomes at or below the federal poverty level as 17 annually defined by the federal department of health and human services 18 as adjusted for family size, and who are not otherwise eligible for 19 medical assistance or the limited casualty program for the medically 20 needy.
- 21 (2) "Committee" means the children's health services committee 22 created in section 3 of this act.
  - (3) "County" means the board of county commissioners, county council, county executive, or tribal jurisdiction, or its designee. A combination of two or more county authorities or tribal jurisdictions may enter into joint agreements to fulfill the requirements of RCW 74.09.415 through 74.09.435.
- 28 (4) "Department" means the department of social and health 29 services.
- 30 (5) "Department of health" means the Washington state department of health created pursuant to RCW 43.70.020.
- 32 (6) "Internal management" means the administration of medical 33 assistance, medical care services, the children's health program, and 34 the limited casualty program.
- 35 (7) "Limited casualty program" means the medical care program 36 provided to medically needy persons as defined under Title XIX of the

federal social security act, and to medically indigent persons who are without income or resources sufficient to secure necessary medical services.

- (8) "Medical assistance" means the federal aid medical care program provided to categorically needy persons as defined under Title XIX of the federal social security act.
- (9) "Medical care services" means the limited scope of care financed by state funds and provided to ((general assistance recipients)) persons determined incapacitated, and recipients of alcohol and drug addiction services provided under chapter 74.50 RCW.
  - (10) "Nursing home" means nursing home as defined in RCW 18.51.010.
- 12 (11) "Poverty" means the federal poverty level determined annually 13 by the United States department of health and human services, or 14 successor agency.
  - (12) "Secretary" means the secretary of social and health services.
- **Sec. 47.** RCW 74.09.035 and 1987 c 406 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) To the extent of available funds, medical care services may be provided ((to recipients of general assistance,)) in accordance with medical eligibility requirements established by the department (a) subject to chapter 165, Laws of 1992, to persons incapacitated from gainful employment by reason of bodily or mental infirmity that will likely continue for a minimum of ninety days as determined by the department and (b) to recipients of alcohol and drug addiction services provided under chapter 74.50 RCW((, in accordance with medical eligibility requirements established by the department)).
  - (2) The department shall adopt by rule criteria for determining incapacity to ensure that eligibility decisions are consistent with statutory requirements and are based on clear, objective medical information. The process implementing the medical criteria shall involve consideration of opinions of the treating or consulting physicians or health care professionals regarding incapacity, and any eligibility decision that rejects uncontroverted medical opinion must set forth clear and convincing reasons for doing so.
  - (3) Determination of the amount, scope, and duration of medical care services shall be limited to coverage as defined by the

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department, except that adult dental, and routine foot care shall not be included unless there is a specific appropriation for these services.

- $((\frac{3}{2}))$  (4) The department shall establish standards of assistance and resource and income exemptions, which may include deductibles and co-insurance provisions. In addition, the department may include a prohibition against the voluntary assignment of property or cash for the purpose of qualifying for assistance.
- 9 ((\(\frac{(4+)}{4}\))) (\(\frac{5}{2}\) Residents of skilled nursing homes, intermediate care facilities, and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded who are eligible for medical care services shall be provided medical services to the same extent as provided to those persons eligible under the medical assistance program.
- $((\frac{5}{}))$  (6) Payments made by the department under this program shall be the limit of expenditures for medical care services solely from state funds.
- $((\frac{(6)}{(6)}))$  (7) Eligibility for medical care services shall commence with the date of certification for general assistance or the date of eligibility for alcohol and drug addiction services provided under chapter 74.50 RCW.
- **Sec. 48.** RCW 74.46.431 and 2001 1st sp.s. c 8 s 5 are each amended 22 to read as follows:
  - (1) Effective July 1, 1999, nursing facility medicaid payment rate allocations shall be facility-specific and shall have seven components: Direct care, therapy care, support services, operations, property, financing allowance, and variable return. The department shall establish and adjust each of these components, as provided in this section and elsewhere in this chapter, for each medicaid nursing facility in this state.
  - (2) All component rate allocations for essential community providers as defined in this chapter shall be based upon a minimum facility occupancy of eighty-five percent of licensed beds, regardless of how many beds are set up or in use. For all facilities other than essential community providers, effective July 1, 2001, component rate allocations in direct care, therapy care, support services, variable return, operations, property, and financing allowance shall continue to be based upon a minimum facility occupancy of eighty-five percent of

licensed beds. For all facilities other than essential community providers, effective July 1, 2002, the component rate allocations in operations, property, and financing allowance shall be based upon a minimum facility occupancy of ninety percent of licensed beds, regardless of how many beds are set up or in use. For all facilities other than essential community providers, effective July 1, 2003, the component rate allocations in operations, property, and financing allowance shall be based upon a minimum facility occupancy of ninety-five percent of licensed beds, regardless of how many beds are set up or in use. 

- (3) Information and data sources used in determining medicaid payment rate allocations, including formulas, procedures, cost report periods, resident assessment instrument formats, resident assessment methodologies, and resident classification and case mix weighting methodologies, may be substituted or altered from time to time as determined by the department.
- (4)(a) Direct care component rate allocations shall be established using adjusted cost report data covering at least six months. Adjusted cost report data from 1996 will be used for October 1, 1998, through June 30, 2001, direct care component rate allocations; adjusted cost report data from 1999 will be used for July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2004, direct care component rate allocations.
- (b) Direct care component rate allocations based on 1996 cost report data shall be adjusted annually for economic trends and conditions by a factor or factors defined in the biennial appropriations act. A different economic trends and conditions adjustment factor or factors may be defined in the biennial appropriations act for facilities whose direct care component rate is set equal to their adjusted June 30, 1998, rate, as provided in RCW 74.46.506(5)(i).
- (c) Direct care component rate allocations based on 1999 cost report data shall be adjusted annually for economic trends and conditions by a factor or factors defined in the biennial appropriations act. A different economic trends and conditions adjustment factor or factors may be defined in the biennial appropriations act for facilities whose direct care component rate is set equal to their adjusted June 30, 1998, rate, as provided in RCW 74.46.506(5)(i).

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(5)(a) Therapy care component rate allocations shall be established using adjusted cost report data covering at least six months. Adjusted cost report data from 1996 will be used for October 1, 1998, through June 30, 2001, therapy care component rate allocations; adjusted cost report data from 1999 will be used for July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2004, therapy care component rate allocations.

- (b) Therapy care component rate allocations shall be adjusted annually for economic trends and conditions by a factor or factors defined in the biennial appropriations act.
- (6)(a) Support services component rate allocations shall be established using adjusted cost report data covering at least six months. Adjusted cost report data from 1996 shall be used for October 1, 1998, through June 30, 2001, support services component rate allocations; adjusted cost report data from 1999 shall be used for July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2004, support services component rate allocations.
- (b) Support services component rate allocations shall be adjusted annually for economic trends and conditions by a factor or factors defined in the biennial appropriations act.
- (7)(a) Operations component rate allocations shall be established using adjusted cost report data covering at least six months. Adjusted cost report data from 1996 shall be used for October 1, 1998, through June 30, 2001, operations component rate allocations; adjusted cost report data from 1999 shall be used for July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2004, operations component rate allocations.
- (b) Operations component rate allocations shall be adjusted annually for economic trends and conditions by a factor or factors defined in the biennial appropriations act.
- (8) For July 1, 1998, through September 30, 1998, a facility's property and return on investment component rates shall be the facility's June 30, 1998, property and return on investment component rates, without increase. For October 1, 1998, through June 30, 1999, a facility's property and return on investment component rates shall be rebased utilizing 1997 adjusted cost report data covering at least six months of data.
- 36 (9) Total payment rates under the nursing facility medicaid payment 37 system shall not exceed facility rates charged to the general public 38 for comparable services.

(10) Medicaid contractors shall pay to all facility staff a minimum wage of the greater of the state minimum wage or the federal minimum wage.

- (11) The department shall establish in rule procedures, principles, and conditions for determining component rate allocations for facilities in circumstances not directly addressed by this chapter, including but not limited to: The need to prorate inflation for partial-period cost report data, newly constructed facilities, existing facilities entering the medicaid program for the first time or after a period of absence from the program, existing facilities with expanded new bed capacity, existing medicaid facilities following a change of ownership of the nursing facility business, facilities banking beds or converting beds back into service, facilities temporarily reducing the number of set-up beds during a remodel, facilities having less than six months of either resident assessment, cost report data, or both, under the current contractor prior to rate setting, and other circumstances.
- (12) The department shall establish in rule procedures, principles, and conditions, including necessary threshold costs, for adjusting rates to reflect capital improvements or new requirements imposed by the department or the federal government. Any such rate adjustments are subject to the provisions of RCW 74.46.421.
- (13) Effective July 1, 2001, medicaid rates shall continue to be revised downward in all components, in accordance with department rules, for facilities converting banked beds to active service under chapter 70.38 RCW, by using the facility's increased licensed bed capacity to recalculate minimum occupancy for rate setting. However, for facilities other than essential community providers which bank beds under chapter 70.38 RCW, after May 25, 2001, medicaid rates shall be revised upward, in accordance with department rules, in direct care, therapy care, support services, and variable return components only, by using the facility's decreased licensed bed capacity to recalculate minimum occupancy for rate setting, but no upward revision shall be made to operations, property, or financing allowance component rates.
- (14) Facilities obtaining a certificate of need or a certificate of need exemption under chapter 70.38 RCW after June 30, 2001, must have a certificate of capital authorization in order for (a) the depreciation resulting from the capitalized addition to be included in calculation of the facility's property component rate allocation; and

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- 1 (b) the net invested funds associated with the capitalized addition to
- 2 be included in calculation of the facility's financing allowance rate
- 3 allocation.

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- 4 Sec. 49. RCW 74.46.433 and 2001 1st sp.s. c 8 s 6 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) <u>Effective July 1, 2003, the department shall establish for each medical nursing facility a variable return component rate allocation.</u> In determining the variable return allowance:
  - (a) ((The variable return array and percentage shall be assigned whenever rebasing of noncapital rate allocations is scheduled under RCW 46.46.431 [74.46.431] (4), (5), (6), and (7).
    - (b) To calculate the array of facilities for the July 1, 2001, rate setting,)) The department, without using peer groups, shall first rank all facilities in numerical order from highest to lowest according to each facility's examined ((and)), documented, ((but unlidded, combined direct care, therapy care, support services, )) and allowable operations per resident day cost from the ((1999)) most recent cost report period used in rebasing of costs. ((However, before being combined with other per resident day costs and ranked, a facility's direct care cost per resident day shall be adjusted to reflect its facility average case mix index, to be averaged from the four calendar quarters of 1999, weighted by the facility's resident days from each quarter, under RCW 74.46.501(7)(b)(ii). The array shall then be divided into four quartiles, each containing, as nearly as possible, an equal number of facilities, and four percent shall be assigned to facilities in the lowest quartile, three percent to facilities in the next lowest quartile, two percent to facilities in the next highest quartile, and one percent to facilities in the highest quartile.)) The department shall then determine the median operations per resident day cost of such facilities, and separate the facilities into two groups: Those above the median, and those at or below the median. Once the ranking and separation described in this section are performed they shall be final, and shall not be amended because of any later change in the operations cost of any facility or facilities.
- (b) Next, the department, without using peer groups, shall rank all facilities in numerical order from highest to lowest according to each facility's combined, examined, documented, and allowable financing

allowance per resident day and its examined, documented, and allowable 1 2 property per resident day rate from the most recent cost report period used in rebasing. The department shall then determine the median 3 combined financing and property costs of such facilities, and separate 4 the facilities into two groups: Those above the median, and those at 5 or below the median. Once the ranking and separation described in this 6 subsection are performed they shall be final, and shall not be amended 7 because of any later change in the financing or property cost of any 8 9 facility or facilities.

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- (c) Next, the department shall determine which facilities are at or below both of the medians as determined by (b) and (c) of this subsection and shall, subject to (d) of this subsection, compute the variable return allowance for such facilities by multiplying ((a facility's assigned percentage)) by two percent the sum of ((the)) each facility's direct care, therapy care, support services, and operations component rates determined in accordance with this chapter and rules adopted by the department. Facilities that are above either of the medians as determined by (b) and (c) of this subsection shall not receive any variable return allowance.
- (d) Effective July 1, 2001, if a facility's examined and documented direct care cost per resident day for the preceding report year is lower than its average direct care component rate weighted by medicaid resident days for the same year, the facility's direct care cost shall be substituted for its July 1, 2001, direct care component rate, and its variable return component rate shall be determined or adjusted each July 1st by multiplying the facility's assigned percentage by the sum of the facility's July 1, 2001, therapy care, support services, and operations component rates, and its direct care cost per resident day for the preceding year.
- 30 (2) The variable return rate allocation calculated in accordance 31 with this section shall be adjusted to the extent necessary to comply 32 with RCW 74.46.421.
- 33 **Sec. 50.** RCW 74.46.435 and 2001 1st sp.s. c 8 s 7 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) Effective July 1, 2001, the property component rate allocation 36 for each facility shall be determined by dividing the sum of the 37 reported allowable prior period actual depreciation, subject to RCW

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74.46.310 through 74.46.380, adjusted for any capitalized additions or 1 2 replacements approved by the department, and the retained savings from such cost center, by the greater of a facility's total resident days 3 for the facility in the prior period or resident days as calculated on 4 5 eighty-five percent facility occupancy. Effective July 1, 2002, the property component rate allocation for all facilities, except essential 6 7 community providers, shall be set by using the greater of a facility's total resident days from the most recent cost report period or resident 8 days calculated at ninety percent facility occupancy. Effective July 9 1, 2003, the property component rate allocation for all facilities, 10 except essential community providers, shall be set by using the greater 11 12 of a facility's total resident days from the most recent cost report 13 period or resident days calculated at ninety-five percent occupancy. If a capitalized addition or retirement of an asset will result in a 14 different licensed bed capacity during the ensuing period, the prior 15 period total resident days used in computing the property component 16 17 rate shall be adjusted to anticipated resident day level.

- (2) A nursing facility's property component rate allocation shall be rebased annually, effective July 1st, in accordance with this section and this chapter.
- (3) When a certificate of need for a new facility is requested, the department, in reaching its decision, shall take into consideration per-bed land and building construction costs for the facility which shall not exceed a maximum to be established by the secretary.
- (4) Effective July 1, 2001, for the purpose of calculating a nursing facility's property component rate, if a contractor has elected to bank licensed beds prior to April 1, 2001, or elects to convert banked beds to active service at any time, under chapter 70.38 RCW, the department shall use the facility's new licensed bed capacity to recalculate minimum occupancy for rate setting and revise the property component rate, as needed, effective as of the date the beds are banked or converted to active service. However, in no case shall the department use less than eighty-five percent occupancy of the facility's licensed bed capacity after banking or conversion. Effective July 1, 2002, in no case, other than essential community providers, shall the department use less than ninety percent occupancy of the facility's licensed bed capacity after conversion. Effective

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July 1, 2003, in no case, other than essential community providers, shall the department use less than ninety-five percent occupancy of the facility's licensed bed capacity after conversion.

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- (5) Effective July 1, 2003, each nursing facility's property component rate as otherwise determined by this section shall be reduced by ten percent.
- 7 (6) The property component rate allocations calculated in accordance with this section shall be adjusted to the extent necessary to comply with RCW 74.46.421.
- 10 **Sec. 51.** RCW 74.46.437 and 2001 1st sp.s. c 8 s 8 are each amended 11 to read as follows:
  - (1) Beginning July 1, 1999, the department shall establish for each medicaid nursing facility a financing allowance component rate allocation. The financing allowance component rate shall be rebased annually, effective July 1st, in accordance with the provisions of this section and this chapter.
  - (2) Effective July 1, 2001, the financing allowance shall be determined by multiplying the net invested funds of each facility by .10, and dividing by the greater of a nursing facility's total resident days from the most recent cost report period or resident days calculated on eighty-five percent facility occupancy. Effective July 1, 2002, the financing allowance component rate allocation for all facilities, other than essential community providers, shall be set by using the greater of a facility's total resident days from the most recent cost report period or resident days calculated at ninety percent facility occupancy. Effective July 1, 2003, the financing allowance component rate allocation for all facilities, other than essential community providers, shall be set by using the greater of a facility's total resident days from the most recent cost report period or resident days calculated at ninety-five percent facility occupancy. However, assets acquired on or after May 17, 1999, shall be grouped in a separate financing allowance calculation that shall be multiplied by .085. The financing allowance factor of .085 shall not be applied to the net invested funds pertaining to new construction or major renovations receiving certificate of need approval or an exemption from certificate of need requirements under chapter 70.38 RCW, or to working drawings that have been submitted to the department of health for

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construction review approval, prior to May 17, 1999. If a capitalized 1 2 addition, renovation, replacement, or retirement of an asset will result in a different licensed bed capacity during the ensuing period, 3 the prior period total resident days used in computing the financing 4 5 allowance shall be adjusted to the greater of the anticipated resident day level or eighty-five percent of the new licensed bed capacity. 6 7 Effective July 1, 2002, for all facilities, other than essential community providers, the total resident days used to compute the 8 financing allowance after a capitalized addition, renovation, 9 replacement, or retirement of an asset shall be set by using the 10 greater of a facility's total resident days from the most recent cost 11 report period or resident days calculated at ninety percent facility 12 13 Effective July 1, 2003, for all facilities, other than essential community providers, the total resident days used to compute 14 the financing allowance after a capitalized addition, renovation, 15 replacement, or retirement of an asset shall be set by using the 16 greater of a facility's total resident days from the most recent cost 17 report period or resident days calculated at ninety-five percent 18 facility occupancy. 19

(3) In computing the portion of net invested funds representing the net book value of tangible fixed assets, the same assets, depreciation bases, lives, and methods referred to in RCW 74.46.330, 74.46.350, 74.46.360, 74.46.370, and 74.46.380, including owned and leased assets, shall be utilized, except that the capitalized cost of land upon which the facility is located and such other contiguous land which is reasonable and necessary for use in the regular course of providing resident care shall also be included. Subject to provisions and limitations contained in this chapter, for land purchased by owners or lessors before July 18, 1984, capitalized cost of land shall be the buyer's capitalized cost. For all partial or whole rate periods after July 17, 1984, if the land is purchased after July 17, capitalized cost shall be that of the owner of record on July 17, 1984, or buyer's capitalized cost, whichever is lower. In the case of leased facilities where the net invested funds are unknown or the contractor is unable to provide necessary information to determine net invested funds, the secretary shall have the authority to determine an amount for net invested funds based on an appraisal conducted according to RCW 74.46.360(1).

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- (4) Effective July 1, 2001, for the purpose of calculating a 1 2 nursing facility's financing allowance component rate, if a contractor has elected to bank licensed beds prior to May 25, 2001, or elects to 3 convert banked beds to active service at any time, under chapter 70.38 4 RCW, the department shall use the facility's new licensed bed capacity 5 to recalculate minimum occupancy for rate setting and revise the 6 financing allowance component rate, as needed, effective as of the date 7 the beds are banked or converted to active service. However, in no 8 case shall the department use less than eighty-five percent occupancy 9 10 of the facility's licensed bed capacity after banking or conversion. Effective July 1, 2002, in no case, other than for essential community 11 12 providers, shall the department use less than ninety percent occupancy 13 of the facility's licensed bed capacity after conversion. 14 July 1, 2003, in no case, other than for essential community providers, shall the department use less than ninety-five percent occupancy of the 15 facility's licensed bed capacity after conversion. 16
- 17 (5) Effective July 1, 2003, the financing allowance rate allocation
  18 as otherwise determined by this section for each facility shall be
  19 reduced by ten percent.
- 20 <u>(6)</u> The financing allowance rate allocation calculated in accordance with this section shall be adjusted to the extent necessary to comply with RCW 74.46.421.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 52. A new section is added to chapter 74.46 RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) Effective July 1, 2003, the department shall:

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- (a) Determine the median medicaid average case mix index, as determined in RCW 74.46.501, for all facilities for each quarter; and
- (b) Compute a high acuity payment as an add-on to the direct care component rate of those facilities which are above the median medicaid average case mix index for that quarter. The add-on shall be calculated and paid quarterly according to rules adopted by the department. The total of such add-ons to the direct care component rates of all eligible facilities shall be defined in the biennial appropriations act. Facilities that are at or below the median medicaid average case mix index for that quarter are not eligible for any payment as authorized by this subsection.

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1 (2) The add-on high acuity payments calculated in accordance with 2 this section shall be adjusted to the extent necessary to comply with 3 RCW 74.46.421.

- Sec. 53. RCW 74.46.506 and 2001 1st sp.s. c 8 s 10 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) The direct care component rate allocation corresponds to the provision of nursing care for one resident of a nursing facility for one day, including direct care supplies. Therapy services and supplies, which correspond to the therapy care component rate, shall be excluded. The direct care component rate includes elements of case mix determined consistent with the principles of this section and other applicable provisions of this chapter.
- (2) Beginning October 1, 1998, the department shall determine and update quarterly for each nursing facility serving medicaid residents a facility-specific per-resident day direct care component rate allocation, to be effective on the first day of each calendar quarter. In determining direct care component rates the department shall utilize, as specified in this section, minimum data set resident assessment data for each resident of the facility, as transmitted to, and if necessary corrected by, the department in the resident assessment instrument format approved by federal authorities for use in this state.
- (3) The department may question the accuracy of assessment data for any resident and utilize corrected or substitute information, however derived, in determining direct care component rates. The department is authorized to impose civil fines and to take adverse rate actions against a contractor, as specified by the department in rule, in order to obtain compliance with resident assessment and data transmission requirements and to ensure accuracy.
- (4) Cost report data used in setting direct care component rate allocations shall be 1996 and 1999, for rate periods as specified in RCW 74.46.431(4)(a).
- 33 (5) Beginning October 1, 1998, the department shall rebase each 34 nursing facility's direct care component rate allocation as described 35 in RCW 74.46.431, adjust its direct care component rate allocation for 36 economic trends and conditions as described in RCW 74.46.431, and

1 update its medicaid average case mix index, consistent with the 2 following:

- (a) Reduce total direct care costs reported by each nursing facility for the applicable cost report period specified in RCW 74.46.431(4)(a) to reflect any department adjustments, and to eliminate reported resident therapy costs and adjustments, in order to derive the facility's total allowable direct care cost;
- (b) Divide each facility's total allowable direct care cost by its adjusted resident days for the same report period, increased if necessary to a minimum occupancy of eighty-five percent; that is, the greater of actual or imputed occupancy at eighty-five percent of licensed beds, to derive the facility's allowable direct care cost per resident day;
- (c) Adjust the facility's per resident day direct care cost by the applicable factor specified in RCW 74.46.431(4) (b) and (c) to derive its adjusted allowable direct care cost per resident day;
- (d) Divide each facility's adjusted allowable direct care cost per resident day by the facility average case mix index for the applicable quarters specified by RCW 74.46.501(7)(b) to derive the facility's allowable direct care cost per case mix unit;
- (e) Effective for July 1, 2001, rate setting, divide nursing facilities into at least two and, if applicable, three peer groups: Those located in nonurban counties; those located in high labor-cost counties, if any; and those located in other urban counties;
- (f) Array separately the allowable direct care cost per case mix unit for all facilities in nonurban counties; for all facilities in high labor-cost counties, if applicable; and for all facilities in other urban counties, and determine the median allowable direct care cost per case mix unit for each peer group;
- (g) Except as provided in (i) of this subsection, from October 1, 1998, through June 30, 2000, determine each facility's quarterly direct care component rate as follows:
- (i) Any facility whose allowable cost per case mix unit is less than eighty-five percent of the facility's peer group median established under (f) of this subsection shall be assigned a cost per case mix unit equal to eighty-five percent of the facility's peer group median, and shall have a direct care component rate allocation equal to

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the facility's assigned cost per case mix unit multiplied by that facility's medicaid average case mix index from the applicable quarter specified in RCW 74.46.501(7)(c);

- (ii) Any facility whose allowable cost per case mix unit is greater than one hundred fifteen percent of the peer group median established under (f) of this subsection shall be assigned a cost per case mix unit equal to one hundred fifteen percent of the peer group median, and shall have a direct care component rate allocation equal to the facility's assigned cost per case mix unit multiplied by that facility's medicaid average case mix index from the applicable quarter specified in RCW 74.46.501(7)(c);
- (iii) Any facility whose allowable cost per case mix unit is between eighty-five and one hundred fifteen percent of the peer group median established under (f) of this subsection shall have a direct care component rate allocation equal to the facility's allowable cost per case mix unit multiplied by that facility's medicaid average case mix index from the applicable quarter specified in RCW 74.46.501(7)(c);
- (h) Except as provided in (i) of this subsection, from July 1, 2000, forward, and ((for all future rate setting)) until June 30, 2003, determine each facility's quarterly direct care component rate as follows:
- (i) Any facility whose allowable cost per case mix unit is less than ninety percent of the facility's peer group median established under (f) of this subsection shall be assigned a cost per case mix unit equal to ninety percent of the facility's peer group median, and shall have a direct care component rate allocation equal to the facility's assigned cost per case mix unit multiplied by that facility's medicaid average case mix index from the applicable quarter specified in RCW 74.46.501(7)(c);
- (ii) Any facility whose allowable cost per case mix unit is greater than one hundred ten percent of the peer group median established under (f) of this subsection shall be assigned a cost per case mix unit equal to one hundred ten percent of the peer group median, and shall have a direct care component rate allocation equal to the facility's assigned cost per case mix unit multiplied by that facility's medicaid average case mix index from the applicable quarter specified in RCW 74.46.501(7)(c);

(iii) Any facility whose allowable cost per case mix unit is between ninety and one hundred ten percent of the peer group median established under (f) of this subsection shall have a direct care component rate allocation equal to the facility's allowable cost per case mix unit multiplied by that facility's medicaid average case mix index from the applicable quarter specified in RCW 74.46.501(7)(c);

- (i)(i) Between October 1, 1998, and June 30, 2000, the department shall compare each facility's direct care component rate allocation calculated under (g) of this subsection with the facility's nursing services component rate in effect on September 30, 1998, less therapy costs, plus any exceptional care offsets as reported on the cost report, adjusted for economic trends and conditions as provided in RCW 74.46.431. A facility shall receive the higher of the two rates.
- (ii) Between July 1, 2000, and June 30, 2002, the department shall compare each facility's direct care component rate allocation calculated under (h) of this subsection with the facility's direct care component rate in effect on June 30, 2000. A facility shall receive the higher of the two rates. Between July 1, 2001, and June 30, 2002, if during any quarter a facility whose rate paid under (h) of this subsection is greater than either the direct care rate in effect on June 30, 2000, or than that facility's allowable direct care cost per case mix unit calculated in (d) of this subsection multiplied by that facility's medicaid average case mix index from the applicable quarter specified in RCW 74.46.501(7)(c), the facility shall be paid in that and each subsequent quarter pursuant to (h) of this subsection and shall not be entitled to the greater of the two rates.
- (iii) Effective July 1, 2002, <u>and until June 30, 2003,</u> all direct care component rate allocations shall be as determined under (h) of this subsection;
- (j) Effective July 1, 2003, forward, the department shall determine each facility's quarterly direct care component rate as follows:
- (i) Any facility whose allowable cost per case mix unit is greater than one hundred ten percent of the peer group median established under (f) of this subsection shall be assigned a cost per case mix unit equal to one hundred ten percent of the peer group median, and shall have a direct care component rate allocation equal to the facility's assigned cost per case mix unit multiplied by that facility's medicaid average

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1 <u>case mix index from the applicable quarter specified in RCW</u>
2 74.46.501(7)(c);

- (ii) Any facility whose allowable cost per case mix unit is equal to or below one hundred ten percent of the peer group median established under (f) of this subsection shall have a direct care component rate allocation equal to the facility's allowable cost per case mix unit multiplied by that facility's medicaid average case mix index from the applicable guarter specified in RCW 74.46.501(7)(c).
- (6) The direct care component rate allocations calculated in accordance with this section shall be adjusted to the extent necessary to comply with RCW 74.46.421.
- (7) Payments resulting from increases in direct care component rates, granted under authority of RCW 74.46.508(1) for a facility's exceptional care residents, shall be offset against the facility's examined, allowable direct care costs, for each report year or partial period such increases are paid. Such reductions in allowable direct care costs shall be for rate setting, settlement, and other purposes deemed appropriate by the department.
- **Sec. 54.** RCW 74.46.521 and 2001 1st sp.s. c 8 s 13 are each 20 amended to read as follows:
  - (1) The operations component rate allocation corresponds to the general operation of a nursing facility for one resident for one day, including but not limited to management, administration, utilities, office supplies, accounting and bookkeeping, minor building maintenance, minor equipment repairs and replacements, and other supplies and services, exclusive of direct care, therapy care, support services, property, financing allowance, and variable return.
  - (2) Beginning October 1, 1998, the department shall determine each medicaid nursing facility's operations component rate allocation using cost report data specified by RCW 74.46.431(7)(a). Effective July 1, 2002, operations component rates for all facilities except essential community providers shall be based upon a minimum occupancy of ninety percent of licensed beds, and no operations component rate shall be revised in response to beds banked on or after May 25, 2001, under chapter 70.38 RCW. Effective July 1, 2003, operations component rates for all facilities except essential community providers shall be based

upon a minimum occupancy of ninety-five percent of licensed beds, and
no operations component rate shall be revised in response to beds
banked on or after May 25, 2001, under chapter 70.38 RCW.

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- (3) To determine each facility's operations component rate the department shall:
- (a) Array facilities' adjusted general operations costs per adjusted resident day for each facility from facilities' cost reports from the applicable report year, for facilities located within urban counties and for those located within nonurban counties and determine the median adjusted cost for each peer group;
  - (b) Set each facility's operations component rate at the lower of:
- (i) The facility's per resident day adjusted operations costs from the applicable cost report period adjusted if necessary to a minimum occupancy of eighty-five percent of licensed beds before July 1, 2002, ninety percent of licensed beds between July 1, 2002, and June 30, 2003, and ninety-five percent of licensed beds effective July 1, ((2002)) 2003; or
- (ii) The adjusted median per resident day general operations cost for that facility's peer group, urban counties or nonurban counties; and
- 21 (c) Adjust each facility's operations component rate for economic 22 trends and conditions as provided in RCW 74.46.431(7)(b).
- 23 (4) Effective July 1, 2003, each nursing facility's operations 24 component rate allocation as otherwise determined by this section shall 25 be reduced by ten percent.
- 26 <u>(5)</u> The operations component rate allocations calculated in 27 accordance with this section shall be adjusted to the extent necessary 28 to comply with RCW 74.46.421.
- 29 **Sec. 55.** RCW 70.47.060 and 2001 c 196 s 13 are each amended to 30 read as follows:

The administrator has the following powers and duties:

(1) To design and from time to time revise a schedule of covered basic health care services, including physician services, inpatient and outpatient hospital services, prescription drugs and medications, and other services that may be necessary for basic health care. In addition, the administrator may, to the extent that funds are available, offer as basic health plan services chemical dependency

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services, mental health services and organ transplant services; however, no one service or any combination of these three services shall increase the actuarial value of the basic health plan benefits by more than five percent excluding inflation, as determined by the office of financial management. All subsidized and nonsubsidized enrollees in any participating managed health care system under the Washington basic health plan shall be entitled to receive covered basic health care services in return for premium payments to the plan. The schedule of services shall emphasize proven preventive and primary health care and shall include all services necessary for prenatal, postnatal, and wellchild care. However, with respect to coverage for subsidized enrollees who are eligible to receive prenatal and postnatal services through the medical assistance program under chapter 74.09 RCW, the administrator shall not contract for such services except to the extent that such services are necessary over not more than a one-month period in order to maintain continuity of care after diagnosis of pregnancy by the managed care provider. The schedule of services shall also include a separate schedule of basic health care services for children, eighteen years of age and younger, for those subsidized or nonsubsidized enrollees who choose to secure basic coverage through the plan only for their dependent children. In designing and revising the schedule of services, the administrator shall consider the guidelines for assessing health services under the mandated benefits act of 1984, RCW 48.47.030, and such other factors as the administrator deems appropriate.

(2)(a) To design and implement a structure of periodic premiums due the administrator from subsidized enrollees that is based upon gross family income, giving appropriate consideration to family size and the ages of all family members. The enrollment of children shall not require the enrollment of their parent or parents who are eligible for the plan. The structure of periodic premiums shall be applied to subsidized enrollees entering the plan as individuals pursuant to subsection (9) of this section and to the share of the cost of the plan due from subsidized enrollees entering the plan as employees pursuant to subsection (10) of this section.

(b) To determine the periodic premiums due the administrator from nonsubsidized enrollees. Premiums due from nonsubsidized enrollees shall be in an amount equal to the cost charged by the managed health

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care system provider to the state for the plan plus the administrative cost of providing the plan to those enrollees and the premium tax under RCW 48.14.0201.

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- (c) An employer or other financial sponsor may, with the prior approval of the administrator, pay the premium, rate, or any other amount on behalf of a subsidized or nonsubsidized enrollee, by arrangement with the enrollee and through a mechanism acceptable to the administrator.
- (d) To develop, as an offering by every health carrier providing coverage identical to the basic health plan, as configured on January 1, 2001, a basic health plan model plan with uniformity in enrollee cost-sharing requirements.
- (3) To design and implement a structure of enrollee cost-sharing due a managed health care system from subsidized and nonsubsidized enrollees. The structure shall discourage inappropriate enrollee utilization of health care services, and may utilize copayments, deductibles, and other cost-sharing mechanisms, but shall not be so costly to enrollees as to constitute a barrier to appropriate utilization of necessary health care services.
- (4) To limit enrollment of persons who qualify for subsidies so as to prevent an overexpenditure of appropriations for such purposes. Whenever the administrator finds that there is danger of such an overexpenditure, the administrator shall close enrollment, and if necessary, disenroll persons, until the administrator finds the danger no longer exists. The administrator may develop and implement a system of prioritized enrollment or disenrollment for groups of persons to the extent consistent with and authorized in the biennial budget act. Such system shall be adopted by rule and may prioritize enrollment or disenrollment of groups of persons by various factors, including but not limited to county of residence, age, income, or family status.
- (5) To limit the payment of subsidies to subsidized enrollees, as defined in RCW 70.47.020. The level of subsidy provided to persons who qualify may be based on the lowest cost plans, as defined by the administrator.
- (6) To adopt a schedule for the orderly development of the delivery of services and availability of the plan to residents of the state, subject to the limitations contained in RCW 70.47.080 or any act appropriating funds for the plan.

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(7) To solicit and accept applications from managed health care systems, as defined in this chapter, for inclusion as eligible basic health care providers under the plan for either subsidized enrollees, or nonsubsidized enrollees, or both. The administrator shall endeavor to assure that covered basic health care services are available to any enrollee of the plan from among a selection of two or more participating managed health care systems. In adopting any rules or procedures applicable to managed health care systems and in its dealings with such systems, the administrator shall consider and make suitable allowance for the need for health care services and the differences in local availability of health care resources, along with other resources, within and among the several areas of the state. Contracts with participating managed health care systems shall ensure that basic health plan enrollees who become eliqible for medical assistance may, at their option, continue to receive services from their existing providers within the managed health care system if such providers have entered into provider agreements with the department of social and health services.

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- (8) To receive periodic premiums from or on behalf of subsidized and nonsubsidized enrollees, deposit them in the basic health plan operating account, keep records of enrollee status, and authorize periodic payments to managed health care systems on the basis of the number of enrollees participating in the respective managed health care systems.
- (9) To accept applications from individuals residing in areas served by the plan, on behalf of themselves and their spouses and dependent children, for enrollment in the Washington basic health plan as subsidized or nonsubsidized enrollees, to establish appropriate minimum-enrollment periods for enrollees as may be necessary, and to determine, upon application and on a reasonable schedule defined by the authority, or at the request of any enrollee, eligibility due to current gross family income for sliding scale premiums. Funds received by a family as part of participation in the adoption support program authorized under RCW 26.33.320 and 74.13.100 through 74.13.145 shall not be counted toward a family's current gross family income for the purposes of this chapter. When an enrollee fails to report income or income changes accurately, the administrator shall have the authority either to bill the enrollee for the amounts overpaid by the state or to

impose civil penalties of up to two hundred percent of the amount of subsidy overpaid due to the enrollee incorrectly reporting income. The administrator shall adopt rules to define the appropriate application of these sanctions and the processes to implement the sanctions provided in this subsection, within available resources. No subsidy may be paid with respect to any enrollee whose current gross family income exceeds twice the federal poverty level or, subject to RCW 70.47.110, who is a recipient of medical assistance or medical care services under chapter 74.09 RCW. If a number of enrollees drop their enrollment for no apparent good cause, the administrator may establish appropriate rules or requirements that are applicable to such individuals before they will be allowed to reenroll in the plan.

(10) To accept applications from business owners on behalf of themselves and their employees, spouses, and dependent children, as subsidized or nonsubsidized enrollees, who reside in an area served by The administrator may require all or the substantial majority of the eligible employees of such businesses to enroll in the plan and establish those procedures necessary to facilitate the orderly enrollment of groups in the plan and into a managed health care system. The administrator may require that a business owner pay at least an amount equal to what the employee pays after the state pays its portion of the subsidized premium cost of the plan on behalf of each employee enrolled in the plan. Enrollment is limited to those not eligible for medicare who wish to enroll in the plan and choose to obtain the basic health care coverage and services from a managed care system participating in the plan. The administrator shall adjust the amount determined to be due on behalf of or from all such enrollees whenever the amount negotiated by the administrator with the participating managed health care system or systems is modified or the administrative cost of providing the plan to such enrollees changes.

(11) To determine the rate to be paid to each participating managed health care system in return for the provision of covered basic health care services to enrollees in the system. Although the schedule of covered basic health care services will be the same or actuarially equivalent for similar enrollees, the rates negotiated with participating managed health care systems may vary among the systems. In negotiating rates with participating systems, the administrator shall consider the characteristics of the populations served by the

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respective systems, economic circumstances of the local area, the need to conserve the resources of the basic health plan trust account, and other factors the administrator finds relevant.

- (12) To monitor the provision of covered services to enrollees by participating managed health care systems in order to assure enrollee access to good quality basic health care, to require periodic data reports concerning the utilization of health care services rendered to enrollees in order to provide adequate information for evaluation, and to inspect the books and records of participating managed health care systems to assure compliance with the purposes of this chapter. In requiring reports from participating managed health care systems, including data on services rendered enrollees, the administrator shall endeavor to minimize costs, both to the managed health care systems and to the plan. The administrator shall coordinate any such reporting requirements with other state agencies, such as the insurance commissioner and the department of health, to minimize duplication of effort.
- (13) To evaluate the effects this chapter has on private employer-based health care coverage and to take appropriate measures consistent with state and federal statutes that will discourage the reduction of such coverage in the state.
- (14) To develop a program of proven preventive health measures and to integrate it into the plan wherever possible and consistent with this chapter.
  - (15) To provide, consistent with available funding, assistance for rural residents, underserved populations, and persons of color.
  - (16) In consultation with appropriate state and local government agencies, to establish criteria defining eligibility for persons confined or residing in government-operated institutions.
- 30 (17) To administer the premium discounts provided under RCW 31 48.41.200(3)(a) (i) and (ii) pursuant to a contract with the Washington 32 state health insurance pool.
- **Sec. 56.** 2002 c 290 s 30 (uncodified) is amended to read as 34 follows:
- Section 2 of this act expires ((<del>July 1, 2004</del>)) on the effective date of section 56, chapter . . ., Laws of 2003 (section 56 of this act).

Sec. 57. 2002 c 290 s 31 (uncodified) is amended to read as follows:

Sections 7 through 11 and 14 through 23 of this act take effect ((July 1, 2004, and apply to crimes committed on or after July 1, 2004)) on the effective date of section 56, chapter . . ., Laws of 2003 (section 56 of this act). Sections 7 through 11 of this act apply retroactively to crimes committed before, on, or after the effective date of section 56, chapter . . ., Laws of 2003 (section 56 of this act), except where retroactive application would result in increased punishment in violation of Article I, section 23 of the state Constitution. 

NEW SECTION. Sec. 58. (1) The legislature intends that offenders serving, on or after the effective date of this section, terms of total confinement within the standard range or under RCW 9.94A.660 for offenses listed in RCW 9.94A.518 shall be resentenced, as promptly as practicable, under that section, RCW 9.94A.517, and other sections made retroactive in section 57 of this act.

(2) Such offenders shall be resentenced as follows:

- (a) Offenders who were originally sentenced to total confinement for a period within the standard range under RCW 9.94A.510 shall be resentenced to total confinement within the standard range under RCW 9.94A.517. The new term of confinement shall be calculated at the same relative point within the new standard range that the original term of confinement occupied within the original standard range, so that the new term corresponds to the original term as a percentage of the interval between the top and bottom of the applicable range.
- (b) Offenders who were originally sentenced to total confinement under RCW 9.94A.660, the drug offender sentencing alternative, shall be resentenced under the same section, but the term shall be recalculated based on the applicable standard range under RCW 9.94A.517.
- (3) The department of corrections and agencies operating county jails shall identify offenders eligible for resentencing under this section and in each case notify the sentencing court and the offender. To facilitate resentencing of offenders under this section, the legislature requests that the supreme court authorize one or more superior court judges to perform judicial duties in other superior courts, under Article III, section 2(a) of the state Constitution.

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- (4) If resentencing under this section results in a term of confinement of twelve months or less for an offender who was confined in the custody of the department of corrections under the original sentence, the offender shall serve the remainder of the new term in the custody of the department of corrections.
- **Sec. 59.** RCW 70.96A.350 and 2002 c 290 s 4 are each amended to 7 read as follows:
  - (1) The criminal justice treatment account is created in the state treasury. Moneys in the account may be expended solely for: (a) Substance abuse treatment and treatment support services for offenders with an addiction or a substance abuse problem that, if not treated, would result in addiction, against whom charges are filed by a prosecuting attorney in Washington state; and (b) the provision of drug and alcohol treatment services and treatment support services for nonviolent offenders within a drug court program. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation.
    - (2) For purposes of this section:

- (a) "Treatment" means services that are critical to a participant's successful completion of his or her substance abuse treatment program, but does not include the following services: Housing other than that provided as part of an inpatient substance abuse treatment program, vocational training, and mental health counseling; and
- (b) "Treatment support" means transportation to or from inpatient or outpatient treatment services when no viable alternative exists, and child care services that are necessary to ensure a participant's ability to attend outpatient treatment sessions.
- (3) Revenues to the criminal justice treatment account consist of:
  (a) ((Savings to the state general fund resulting from implementation of chapter 290, Laws of 2002, as calculated)) Funds transferred to the account pursuant to this section; and (b) any other revenues appropriated to or deposited in the account.
- (4)(a) ((The department of corrections, the sentencing guidelines commission, the office of financial management, and the caseload forecast council shall develop a methodology for calculating the projected biennial savings under this section. Savings shall be projected for the fiscal biennium beginning on July 1, 2003, and for each biennium thereafter. By September 1, 2002, the proposed

methodology shall be submitted to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature. The methodology is deemed approved unless the legislature enacts legislation to modify or reject the methodology.

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(b) When the department of corrections submits its biennial budget request to the governor in 2002 and in each even numbered year thereafter, the department of corrections shall use the methodology approved in (a) of this subsection to calculate savings to the state general fund for the ensuing fiscal biennium resulting from reductions in drug offender sentencing as a result of sections 2 and 3, chapter 290, Laws of 2002 and sections 7, 8, and 9, chapter 290, Laws of 2002. The department shall report the dollar amount of the savings to the state treasurer, the office of financial management, and the fiscal committees of the legislature.

(c))) For the fiscal biennium beginning July 1, 2003, ((and each fiscal biennium thereafter,)) the state treasurer shall transfer ((seventy-five percent of the amount reported in (b) of this subsection)) eight million nine hundred fifty thousand dollars from the general fund into the criminal justice treatment account, divided into eight equal quarterly payments. ((However, the amount transferred to the criminal justice treatment account shall not exceed the limit of eight million two hundred fifty thousand dollars per fiscal year. After the first fiscal year in which the amount to be transferred equals or exceeds eight million two hundred fifty thousand dollars, this limit)) For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, and each subsequent fiscal year, the state treasurer shall transfer eight million two hundred fifty thousand dollars from the general fund to the criminal justice treatment account, divided into four equal quarterly payments. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2006, and each subsequent fiscal year, the amount transferred shall be increased on an annual basis by the implicit price deflator as published by the federal bureau of labor statistics.

 $((\frac{d}))$  (b) For the fiscal biennium beginning July 1, 2003, and each biennium thereafter, the state treasurer shall transfer ((twenty-five percent of the amount reported in (b) of this subsection)) two million nine hundred eighty-four thousand dollars from the general fund into the violence reduction and drug enforcement account, divided into eight quarterly payments. The amounts transferred pursuant to this

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subsection (4)((\(\frac{(d)}{(d)}\)) (\(\frac{(b)}{(d)}\)) shall be used solely for providing drug and alcohol treatment services to offenders confined in a state correctional facility ((\(\frac{receiving}{receiving}\) a \(\frac{reduced}{reduced}\) sentence as a \(\frac{result}{result}\) of chapter 290, Laws of 2002 and)) who are assessed with an addiction or a substance abuse problem that if not treated would result in addiction. ((\(\frac{Any}{recess}\) funds \(\text{remaining}\) after providing drug and alcohol treatment services to offenders receiving a \(\text{reduced}\) sentence as a \(\text{result}\) of implementation of chapter 290, Laws of 2002 may be expended to provide treatment for offenders confined in a state correctional facility and who are assessed with an addiction or a substance abuse problem that contributed to the crime.

- $\frac{(e)}{(c)}$  In each odd-numbered year, the legislature shall appropriate the amount transferred to the criminal justice treatment account in  $(\frac{(c)}{(c)})$  (a) of this subsection to the division of alcohol and substance abuse for the purposes of subsection (5) of this section.
- (5) Moneys appropriated to the division of alcohol and substance abuse from the criminal justice treatment account shall be distributed as specified in this subsection. The department shall serve as the fiscal agent for purposes of distribution. Until July 1, 2004, the department may not use moneys appropriated from the criminal justice treatment account for administrative expenses and shall distribute all amounts appropriated under subsection  $(4)((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$  (c) of this section in accordance with this subsection. Beginning in July 1, 2004, the department may retain up to three percent of the amount appropriated under subsection  $(4)((\frac{(e)}{(e)}))$  (c) of this section for its administrative costs.
- (a) Seventy percent of amounts appropriated to the division from the account shall be distributed to counties pursuant to the distribution formula adopted under this section. The division of alcohol and substance abuse, in consultation with the department of corrections, the sentencing guidelines commission, the Washington state association of counties, the Washington state association of drug court professionals, the superior court judges' association, the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys, representatives of the criminal defense bar, representatives of substance abuse treatment providers, and any other person deemed by the division to be necessary, shall establish a fair and reasonable methodology for distribution to

counties of moneys in the criminal justice treatment account. County or regional plans submitted for the expenditure of formula funds must be approved by the panel established in (b) of this subsection.

- (b) Thirty percent of the amounts appropriated to the division from the account shall be distributed as grants for purposes of treating offenders against whom charges are filed by a county prosecuting attorney. The division shall appoint a panel of representatives from the Washington association of prosecuting attorneys, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, the superior court judges' association, the Washington state association of counties, the Washington defender's association or the Washington association of criminal defense lawyers, the department of corrections, the Washington state association of drug court professionals, substance abuse treatment providers, and the division. The panel shall review county or regional plans for funding under (a) of this subsection and grants approved under this subsection. The panel shall attempt to ensure that treatment as funded by the grants is available to offenders statewide.
- (6) The county alcohol and drug coordinator, county prosecutor, county sheriff, county superior court, a substance abuse treatment provider appointed by the county legislative authority, a member of the criminal defense bar appointed by the county legislative authority, and, in counties with a drug court, a representative of the drug court shall jointly submit a plan, approved by the county legislative authority or authorities, to the panel established in subsection (5)(b) of this section, for disposition of all the funds provided from the criminal justice treatment account within that county. The funds shall be used solely to provide approved alcohol and substance abuse treatment pursuant to RCW 70.96A.090 and treatment support services. No more than ten percent of the total moneys received under subsections (4) and (5) of this section by a county or group of counties participating in a regional agreement shall be spent for treatment support services.
- (7) Counties are encouraged to consider regional agreements and submit regional plans for the efficient delivery of treatment under this section.
- (8) Moneys allocated under this section shall be used to supplement, not supplant, other federal, state, and local funds used for substance abuse treatment.

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1 (9) Counties must meet the criteria established in RCW 2.28.170(3)(b).

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Sec. 60. RCW 9.94A.728 and 2002 c 50 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

No person serving a sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter and committed to the custody of the department shall leave the confines of the correctional facility or be released prior to the expiration of the sentence except as follows:

(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided for in subsection (2) of this section, the term of the sentence of an offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department may be reduced by earned release time in accordance with procedures that shall be and promulgated by the correctional agency having jurisdiction in which the offender is confined. The earned release time shall be for good behavior and good performance, as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender with earned release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits. Any program established pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release credits for presentence incarceration. If an offender is transferred from a county jail to the department, the administrator of a county jail facility shall certify to the department the amount of time spent in custody at the facility and the amount of earned release time. offender who has been convicted of a felony committed after July 23, 1995, that involves any applicable deadly weapon enhancements under RCW 9.94A.510 (3) or (4), or both, shall not receive any good time credits or earned release time for that portion of his or her sentence that results from any deadly weapon enhancements. In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 1990, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence. the case of an offender who qualifies under (b) of this subsection, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifty percent of the sentence. In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed one-third of the total sentence.

(b) The department shall perform a risk assessment of every offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the

department for an offense that is not a violent offense, sex offense, offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, offense sentenced under RCW 9.94A.660, or crime against a person as defined in this chapter, and classify the offender in one of at least four categories between highest and lowest risk. If, based on the risk assessment, the offender is classified in any risk category other than the two highest categories, the offender qualifies to earn release time up to fifty percent of the offender's term of confinement.

- (c) An offender who receives earned release credit at the rate of fifty percent on the basis of qualifying under (b) of this subsection shall be eliqible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time for a period equal to the difference between release time earned at the rate of fifty percent and release time that would have been earned at the rate of one-third under (a) of this subsection;
- (2)(a) A person convicted of a sex offense or an offense categorized as a serious violent offense, assault in the second degree, vehicular homicide, vehicular assault, assault of a child in the second degree, any crime against persons where it is determined in accordance with RCW 9.94A.602 that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a deadly weapon at the time of commission, or any felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed before July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;
- (b) A person convicted of a sex offense, a violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or a felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed on or after July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;
- (c) The department shall, as a part of its program for release to the community in lieu of earned release, require the offender to propose a release plan that includes an approved residence and living arrangement. All offenders with community placement or community custody terms eligible for release to community custody status in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;

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(d) The department may deny transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section if the department determines an offender's release plan, including proposed residence location and living arrangements, may violate the conditions of the sentence or conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the offender at risk to reoffend, or present a risk to victim safety or community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory provision regarding conditions for community custody or community placement;

- (3) An offender may leave a correctional facility pursuant to an authorized furlough or leave of absence. In addition, offenders may leave a correctional facility when in the custody of a corrections officer or officers;
- (4)(a) The secretary may authorize an extraordinary medical placement for an offender when all of the following conditions exist:
- (i) The offender has a medical condition that is serious enough to require costly care or treatment;
- (ii) The offender poses a low risk to the community because he or she is physically incapacitated due to age or the medical condition; and
- 23 (iii) Granting the extraordinary medical placement will result in 24 a cost savings to the state.
  - (b) An offender sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole is not eligible for an extraordinary medical placement.
  - (c) The secretary shall require electronic monitoring for all offenders in extraordinary medical placement unless the electronic monitoring equipment interferes with the function of the offender's medical equipment or results in the loss of funding for the offender's medical care. The secretary shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed.
- 35 (d) The secretary may revoke an extraordinary medical placement 36 under this subsection at any time.
- 37 (5) The governor, upon recommendation from the clemency and pardons

- board, may grant an extraordinary release for reasons of serious health problems, senility, advanced age, extraordinary meritorious acts, or other extraordinary circumstances;
  - (6) No more than the final six months of the sentence may be served in partial confinement designed to aid the offender in finding work and reestablishing himself or herself in the community;
    - (7) The governor may pardon any offender;

- (8) The department may release an offender from confinement any time within ten days before a release date calculated under this section; and
- (9) An offender may leave a correctional facility prior to completion of his or her sentence if the sentence has been reduced as provided in RCW 9.94A.870.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an offender sentenced for a felony crime listed in RCW 9.94A.540 as subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of total confinement shall not be released from total confinement before the completion of the listed mandatory minimum sentence for that felony crime of conviction unless allowed under RCW 9.94A.540, however persistent offenders are not eligible for extraordinary medical placement.

**Sec. 61.** RCW 9.94A.728 and 2002 c 290 s 21 and 2002 c 50 s 2 are 22 each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

No person serving a sentence imposed pursuant to this chapter and committed to the custody of the department shall leave the confines of the correctional facility or be released prior to the expiration of the sentence except as follows:

(1)(a) Except as otherwise provided for in subsection (2) of this section, the term of the sentence of an offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department may be reduced by earned release time in accordance with procedures that shall be developed and promulgated by the correctional agency having jurisdiction in which the offender is confined. The earned release time shall be for good behavior and good performance, as determined by the correctional agency having jurisdiction. The correctional agency shall not credit the offender with earned release credits in advance of the offender actually earning the credits. Any program established pursuant to this section shall allow an offender to earn early release

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credits for presentence incarceration. If an offender is transferred from a county jail to the department, the administrator of a county jail facility shall certify to the department the amount of time spent in custody at the facility and the amount of earned release time. offender who has been convicted of a felony committed after July 23, 1995, that involves any applicable deadly weapon enhancements under RCW 9.94A.533 (3) or (4), or both, shall not receive any good time credits or earned release time for that portion of his or her sentence that results from any deadly weapon enhancements. In the case of an offender convicted of a serious violent offense, or a sex offense that is a class A felony, committed on or after July 1, 1990, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifteen percent of the sentence. the case of an offender who qualifies under (b) of this subsection, the aggregate earned release time may not exceed fifty percent of the In no other case shall the aggregate earned release time exceed one-third of the total sentence.

- (b) The department shall perform a risk assessment of every offender committed to a correctional facility operated by the department for an offense that is not a violent offense, sex offense, offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, offense sentenced under RCW 9.94A.660, or crime against a person as defined in this chapter, and classify the offender in one of at least four categories between highest and lowest risk. If, based on the risk assessment, the offender is classified in any risk category other than the two highest categories, the offender qualifies to earn release time up to fifty percent of the offender's term of confinement.
- (c) An offender who receives earned release credit at the rate of fifty percent on the basis of qualifying under (b) of this subsection shall be eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time for a period equal to the difference between release time earned at the rate of fifty percent and release time that would have been earned at the rate of one-third under (a) of this subsection;
- (2)(a) A person convicted of a sex offense or an offense categorized as a serious violent offense, assault in the second degree, vehicular homicide, vehicular assault, assault of a child in the second degree, any crime against persons where it is determined in accordance with RCW 9.94A.602 that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a

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deadly weapon at the time of commission, or any felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed before July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;

- (b) A person convicted of a sex offense, a violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or a felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed on or after July 1, 2000, may become eligible, in accordance with a program developed by the department, for transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;
- (c) The department shall, as a part of its program for release to the community in lieu of earned release, require the offender to propose a release plan that includes an approved residence and living arrangement. All offenders with community placement or community custody terms eligible for release to community custody status in lieu of earned release shall provide an approved residence and living arrangement prior to release to the community;
- (d) The department may deny transfer to community custody status in lieu of earned release time pursuant to subsection (1) of this section if the department determines an offender's release plan, including proposed residence location and living arrangements, may violate the conditions of the sentence or conditions of supervision, place the offender at risk to violate the conditions of the sentence, place the offender at risk to reoffend, or present a risk to victim safety or community safety. The department's authority under this section is independent of any court-ordered condition of sentence or statutory provision regarding conditions for community custody or community placement;
- (3) An offender may leave a correctional facility pursuant to an authorized furlough or leave of absence. In addition, offenders may leave a correctional facility when in the custody of a corrections officer or officers;
- (4)(a) The secretary may authorize an extraordinary medical placement for an offender when all of the following conditions exist:
- 36 (i) The offender has a medical condition that is serious enough to 37 require costly care or treatment;

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1 (ii) The offender poses a low risk to the community because he or 2 she is physically incapacitated due to age or the medical condition; 3 and

- (iii) Granting the extraordinary medical placement will result in a cost savings to the state.
- (b) An offender sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole is not eligible for an extraordinary medical placement.
- (c) The secretary shall require electronic monitoring for all offenders in extraordinary medical placement unless the electronic monitoring equipment interferes with the function of the offender's medical equipment or results in the loss of funding for the offender's medical care. The secretary shall specify who shall provide the monitoring services and the terms under which the monitoring shall be performed.
- (d) The secretary may revoke an extraordinary medical placement under this subsection at any time.
- (5) The governor, upon recommendation from the clemency and pardons board, may grant an extraordinary release for reasons of serious health problems, senility, advanced age, extraordinary meritorious acts, or other extraordinary circumstances;
- (6) No more than the final six months of the sentence may be served in partial confinement designed to aid the offender in finding work and reestablishing himself or herself in the community;
  - (7) The governor may pardon any offender;
- (8) The department may release an offender from confinement any time within ten days before a release date calculated under this section; and
- (9) An offender may leave a correctional facility prior to completion of his or her sentence if the sentence has been reduced as provided in RCW 9.94A.870.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an offender sentenced for a felony crime listed in RCW 9.94A.540 as subject to a mandatory minimum sentence of total confinement shall not be released from total confinement before the completion of the listed mandatory minimum sentence for that felony crime of conviction unless allowed under RCW 9.94A.540, however persistent offenders are not eligible for extraordinary medical placement.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 62. The amendments made in section 60 of this act apply retroactively to offenders serving terms of total confinement as of the effective date of section 60 of this act. The amendments made in section 61 of this act apply retroactively to offenders serving terms of total confinement as of the effective date of section 61 of this act. The department of corrections shall recalculate earned release time, reschedule expected release dates, and transfer offenders to community custody in lieu of earned release as if the amendments had been in effect at the time of sentencing.

- Sec. 63. RCW 9.94A.500 and 2000 c 75 s 8 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Before imposing a sentence upon a defendant, the court shall conduct a sentencing hearing. The sentencing hearing shall be held within forty court days following conviction. Upon the motion of either party for good cause shown, or on its own motion, the court may extend the time period for conducting the sentencing hearing.
- ((Except)) In cases where the ((defendant shall be sentenced to a term of total confinement for life without the possibility of release or, when authorized by RCW 10.95.030 for the crime of aggravated murder in the first degree, sentenced to death)) standard sentence range under RCW 9.94A.510 does not exceed one year, or the standard range under RCW 9.94A.517 does not exceed eighteen months, the court may order the department to complete a risk assessment report((. If available before sentencing, the report shall be provided)) and provide it to the court before sentencing. The department's risk assessment shall classify the offender in one of at least four risk categories, from highest to lowest.

Unless specifically waived by the court, the court shall order the department to complete a chemical dependency screening report before imposing a sentence upon a defendant who has been convicted of a violation of the uniform controlled substances act under chapter 69.50 RCW or a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28 RCW where the court finds that the offender has a chemical dependency that has contributed to his or her offense. In addition, the court shall, at the time of plea or conviction, order the department to complete a ((presentence)) risk assessment report before imposing a sentence upon a defendant who has been convicted of a felony

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sexual offense. The department of corrections shall give priority to ((presentence investigations)) risk assessments for sexual offenders. If the court determines that the defendant may be a mentally ill person as defined in RCW 71.24.025, although the defendant has not established that at the time of the crime he or she lacked the capacity to commit the crime, was incompetent to commit the crime, or was insane at the time of the crime, the court shall order the department to complete a ((presentence)) risk assessment report before imposing a sentence. 

The court shall consider the risk assessment report ((and presentence reports)), if any, including any victim impact statement and criminal history, and allow arguments from the prosecutor, the defense counsel, the offender, the victim, the survivor of the victim, or a representative of the victim or survivor, and an investigative law enforcement officer as to the sentence to be imposed.

If the court is satisfied by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant has a criminal history, the court shall specify the convictions it has found to exist. All of this information shall be part of the record. Copies of all risk assessment reports ((and presentence reports)) presented to the sentencing court and all written findings of facts and conclusions of law as to sentencing entered by the court shall be sent to the department by the clerk of the court at the conclusion of the sentencing and shall accompany the offender if the offender is committed to the custody of the department. Court clerks shall provide, without charge, certified copies of documents relating to criminal convictions, including reports from law enforcement agencies, requested by prosecuting attorneys or the department.

(2) To prevent wrongful disclosure of information related to mental health services, as defined in RCW 71.05.445 and 71.34.225, a court may take only those steps necessary during a sentencing hearing or any hearing in which the department presents information related to mental health services to the court. The steps may be taken on motion of the defendant, the prosecuting attorney, or on the court's own motion. The court may seal the portion of the record relating to information relating to mental health services, exclude the public from the hearing during presentation or discussion of information relating to mental health services, or grant other relief to achieve the result intended by this subsection, but nothing in this subsection shall be construed

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- 1 to prevent the subsequent release of information related to mental
- 2 health services as authorized by RCW 71.05.445, 71.34.225, or
- 3 72.09.585. Any person who otherwise is permitted to attend any hearing
- 4 pursuant to chapter 7.69 or 7.69A RCW shall not be excluded from the
- 5 hearing solely because the department intends to disclose or discloses
- 6 information related to mental health services.
- 7 (3) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to resentencings
- 8 conducted under section 58 of this act.
- 9 **Sec. 64.** RCW 9.94A.545 and 2000 c 28 s 13 are each amended to read 10 as follows:
- On all sentences of confinement for one year or less, <u>if the</u>
- 12 <u>department's risk assessment classifies the offender in either of the</u>
- 13 two highest risk categories, the court may impose up to one year of
- 14 community custody, subject to conditions and sanctions as authorized in
- 15 RCW 9.94A.715 and 9.94A.720. An offender shall be on community custody
- 16 as of the date of sentencing. However, during the time for which the
- 17 offender is in total or partial confinement pursuant to the sentence or
- 18 a violation of the sentence, the period of community custody shall
- 19 toll.
- 20 **Sec. 65.** RCW 9.94A.690 and 2000 c 28 s 21 are each amended to read
- 21 as follows:
- 22 (1)(a) An offender is eligible to be sentenced to a work ethic camp
- 23 if the offender:
- 24 (i) Is sentenced to a term of total confinement of not less than
- 25 twelve months and one day or more than thirty-six months;
- 26 (ii) Has no current or prior convictions for any sex offenses or
- 27 for violent offenses; and
- 28 (iii) Is not currently subject to a sentence for, or being
- 29 prosecuted for, a violation of the uniform controlled substances act or
- 30 a criminal solicitation to commit such a violation under chapter 9A.28
- 31 or 69.50 RCW.
- 32 (b) The length of the work ethic camp shall be at least one hundred
- 33 twenty days and not more than one hundred eighty days.
- 34 (2) If the sentencing court determines that the offender is
- 35 eligible for the work ethic camp and is likely to qualify under
- 36 subsection (3) of this section, the judge shall impose a sentence

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- within the standard sentence range and may recommend that the offender 1 2 serve the sentence at a work ethic camp. In sentencing an offender to the work ethic camp, the court shall specify: (a) That upon completion 3 of the work ethic camp the offender shall be released ((on)) and the 4 5 department may impose community custody for any remaining time of total confinement; (b) the applicable conditions of supervision on community 6 custody status, if imposed by the department, as required by RCW 7 9.94A.700(4) and authorized by RCW 9.94A.700(5); and (c) that violation 8 9 of the conditions may result in a return to total confinement for the 10 balance of the offender's remaining time of confinement.
  - (3) The department shall place the offender in the work ethic camp program, subject to capacity, unless: (a) The department determines that the offender has physical or mental impairments that would prevent participation and completion of the program; (b) the department determines that the offender's custody level prevents placement in the program; (c) the offender refuses to agree to the terms and conditions of the program; (d) the offender has been found by the United States attorney general to be subject to a deportation detainer or order; or (e) the offender has participated in the work ethic camp program in the past.
  - (4) An offender who fails to complete the work ethic camp program, who is administratively terminated from the program, or who otherwise violates any conditions of supervision, as defined by the department, shall be reclassified to serve the unexpired term of his or her sentence as ordered by the sentencing court and shall be subject to all rules relating to earned release time.
  - (5) During the last two weeks prior to release from the work ethic camp program the department shall provide the offender with comprehensive transition training.
- 30 **Sec. 66.** RCW 9.94A.700 and 2002 c 175 s 13 are each amended to read as follows:

When a court sentences an offender to a term of total confinement in the custody of the department for any of the offenses specified in this section, the court shall also ((sentence)) authorize the department to impose on the offender ((to)) a term of community placement as provided in this section.

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- 1 (1) The court shall ((order)) <u>authorize</u> a one-year term of 2 community placement for the following:
- 3 (a) A sex offense or a serious violent offense committed after July 4 1, 1988, but before July 1, 1990; or
- 5 (b) An offense committed on or after July 1, 1988, but before July 6 25, 1999, that is:
  - (i) Assault in the second degree;

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- (ii) Assault of a child in the second degree;
- 9 (iii) A crime against persons where it is determined in accordance 10 with RCW 9.94A.602 that the offender or an accomplice was armed with a 11 deadly weapon at the time of commission; or
- 12 (iv) A felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW not 13 sentenced under RCW 9.94A.660.
  - (2) The court shall ((sentence the offender to)) authorize a term of community placement of two years or up to the period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728, whichever is longer, for:
  - (a) An offense categorized as a sex offense committed on or after July 1, 1990, but before June 6, 1996, including those sex offenses also included in other offense categories;
  - (b) A serious violent offense other than a sex offense committed on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 2000; or
- 22 (c) A vehicular homicide or vehicular assault committed on or after July 1, 1990, but before July 1, 2000.
  - (3) The community placement ((ordered)) authorized under this section shall begin either upon completion of the term of confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release. When the court sentences an offender to the statutory maximum sentence then the community placement portion of the sentence shall consist entirely of the community custody to which the offender may become eligible. Any period of community custody actually served shall be credited against the community placement portion of the sentence.
  - (4) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the terms of any community placement <u>authorized and</u> imposed under this section shall include the following conditions:
- 36 (a) The offender shall report to and be available for contact with 37 the assigned community corrections officer as directed;

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1 (b) The offender shall work at department-approved education, 2 employment, or community restitution, or any combination thereof;

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- (c) The offender shall not possess or consume controlled substances except pursuant to lawfully issued prescriptions;
- (d) The offender shall pay supervision fees as determined by the department; and
- (e) The residence location and living arrangements shall be subject to the prior approval of the department during the period of community placement.
- 10 (5) As a part of any terms of community placement <u>authorized and</u> 11 imposed under this section, the court may also order one or more of the 12 following special conditions, to apply if the <u>department imposes</u> 13 <u>community placement</u>:
- 14 (a) The offender shall remain within, or outside of, a specified geographical boundary;
  - (b) The offender shall not have direct or indirect contact with the victim of the crime or a specified class of individuals;
  - (c) The offender shall participate in crime-related treatment or counseling services;
    - (d) The offender shall not consume alcohol; or
    - (e) The offender shall comply with any crime-related prohibitions.
  - (6) An offender convicted of a felony sex offense against a minor victim after June 6, 1996, shall comply with any terms and conditions of community placement imposed by the department relating to contact between the sex offender and a minor victim or a child of similar age or circumstance as a previous victim.
- (7) Prior to or during community placement, upon recommendation of the department, the sentencing court may remove or modify any conditions of community placement so as not to be more restrictive.
- 30 **Sec. 67.** RCW 9.94A.705 and 2000 c 28 s 23 are each amended to read 31 as follows:

Except for persons sentenced under RCW 9.94A.700(2) or 9.94A.710, when a court sentences a person to a term of total confinement to the custody of the department for a violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or any felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.660, committed on or after July 25, 1999, but before July 1, 2000, the court shall in

addition to the other terms of the sentence, ((sentence)) authorize the <u>department to impose upon</u> the offender ((to)) a one-year term of community placement beginning either upon completion of the term of confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2). When the court sentences the offender under this section to the statutory maximum period of confinement, then the community placement portion ((of)) authorized in the sentence shall consist entirely of such community custody to which the offender may become eligible, in accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2). Any period of community custody actually served shall be credited against the community placement portion ((of)) authorized in the sentence.

**Sec. 68.** RCW 9.94A.710 and 2000 c 28 s 24 are each amended to read 14 as follows:

- (1) When a court sentences a person to the custody of the department for an offense categorized as a sex offense, including those sex offenses also included in other offense categories, committed on or after June 6, 1996, and before July 1, 2000, the court shall, in addition to other terms of the sentence, ((sentence)) authorize the department to impose upon the offender ((to)) community custody for three years or up to the period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 9.94A.728, whichever is longer. The community custody, if imposed by the department, shall begin either upon completion of the term of confinement or at such time as the offender is transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release.
- (2) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the terms of community custody ((imposed)) authorized under this section shall be the same as those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(4) and may include those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(5). As part of any sentence that ((includes)) authorizes a term of community custody to be imposed under this section, the court shall also require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under RCW 9.94A.720.
- (3) At any time prior to the completion of a sex offender's term of community custody <u>imposed by the department</u>, if the court finds that public safety would be enhanced, the court may impose and enforce an order extending any or all of the conditions imposed pursuant to this section for a period up to the maximum allowable sentence for the crime

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as it is classified in chapter 9A.20 RCW, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community custody. If a violation of a condition extended under this subsection occurs after the expiration of the offender's term of community custody, it shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.631 and may be punishable as contempt of court as provided for in RCW 7.21.040.

- 7 **Sec. 69.** RCW 9.94A.715 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 302 are each 8 amended to read as follows:
- 9 (1) When a court sentences a person to the custody of the department for a sex offense not sentenced under RCW 9.94A.712, a 10 11 violent offense, any crime against persons under RCW 9.94A.411(2), or 12 a felony offense under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW, committed on or after July 1, 2000, the court shall in addition to the other terms of 13 the sentence, ((sentence the offender to)) authorize the department to 14 impose a term of community custody for a term set by the court within 15 16 the community custody range established under ((RCW 9.94A.850)) this section or up to the period of earned release awarded pursuant to RCW 17 9.94A.728 (1) and (2), whichever is longer. If imposed by the 18 department, the community custody shall begin: (a) Upon completion of 19 20 the term of confinement; (b) at such time as the offender is 21 transferred to community custody in lieu of earned release accordance with RCW 9.94A.728 (1) and (2); or (c) with regard to 22 23 offenders sentenced under RCW 9.94A.660, upon failure to complete or 24 administrative termination from the special drug offender sentencing alternative program. 25
  - (2)(a) Unless a condition is waived by the court, the conditions of community custody <u>authorized under this section</u> shall include those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(4). The conditions may also include those provided for in RCW 9.94A.700(5). The court may also order the offender, if the department imposes community custody as <u>authorized</u>, to participate in rehabilitative programs or otherwise perform affirmative conduct reasonably related to the circumstances of the offense, the offender's risk of reoffending, or the safety of the community, and the department shall enforce such conditions pursuant to subsection (6) of this section.
- 36 (b) As part of any sentence that includes a term of community 37 custody <u>authorized and</u> imposed under this subsection, the court shall

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also require the offender to comply with any conditions imposed by the department under RCW 9.94A.720. The department shall assess the offender's risk of reoffense and may establish and modify additional conditions of the offender's community custody based upon the risk to community safety. In addition, the department may require the offender to participate in rehabilitative programs, or otherwise perform affirmative conduct, and to obey all laws.

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- (c) If the department imposes community custody as authorized by the sentence, the department may not impose conditions that are contrary to those ordered by the court and may not contravene or decrease court imposed conditions. The department shall notify the offender in writing of any such conditions or modifications. In imposing a term of community custody, or setting, modifying, and enforcing conditions of community custody, the department shall be deemed to be performing a quasi-judicial function.
- (3) If an offender violates conditions imposed by the court or the department pursuant to this section during community custody <u>imposed by the department</u>, the department may transfer the offender to a more restrictive confinement status and impose other available sanctions as provided in RCW 9.94A.737 and 9.94A.740.
- (4) Except for terms of community custody under RCW 9.94A.670, the department shall discharge the offender from community custody on a date determined by the department, which the department may modify, based on risk and performance of the offender, within the range or at the end of the period of earned release, whichever is later.
- (5) At any time prior to the completion or termination of a sex offender's term of community custody imposed by the department, if the court finds that public safety would be enhanced, the court may impose and enforce an order extending any or all of the conditions imposed pursuant to this section for a period up to the maximum allowable sentence for the crime as it is classified in chapter 9A.20 RCW, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community custody. If a violation of a condition extended under this subsection occurs after the expiration of the offender's term of community custody, it shall be deemed a violation of the sentence for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.631 and may be punishable as contempt of court as provided for in RCW 7.21.040. If the court extends a condition beyond

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- the expiration of the term of community custody <u>imposed by the</u> <u>department</u>, the department is not responsible for supervision of the offender's compliance with the condition.
- (6) Within the funds available for community custody, the department shall determine conditions and duration of community custody on the basis of risk to community safety, and shall supervise offenders during community custody on the basis of risk to community safety and conditions imposed by the court. The secretary shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this subsection.
- (7) By the close of the next business day after receiving notice of a condition imposed or modified by the department, an offender may request an administrative review under rules adopted by the department. The condition shall remain in effect unless the reviewing officer finds that it is not reasonably related to any of the following: (a) The crime of conviction; (b) the offender's risk of reoffending; or (c) the safety of the community.
- (8) The ranges within which the court shall authorize the department to impose a term of community custody under this section are:

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21	Offense Type	Community Custody Range
22	Sex offenses (as defined in RCW 9.94A.030, and not sentenced under RCW	36 to 48 months
23	9.94A.670)	
24	Serious violent offenses (as defined in RCW 9.94A.030)	24 to 48 months
25	Violent offenses (as defined in RCW 9.94A.030)	18 to 36 months
26	Crimes against persons (as defined in RCW 9.94A.411)	9 to 18 months
27	Offenses under chapter 69.50 or 69.52 RCW (not sentenced under RCW	9 to 12 months
28	9.94A.660)	

28 <u>9.94A.660)</u>

- The community custody range for offenders with multiple current convictions shall be based on the offense that dictates the longest term of community custody. The community custody range for offenders convicted of an offense that falls into more than one of the categories of offense types listed in this subsection shall be based on the
- offense type that dictates the longest term of community custody.

**Sec. 70.** RCW 9.94A.720 and 2002 c 175 s 14 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

- (1)(a) All offenders ((sentenced to terms involving)) on whom the department has imposed community supervision, ((community restitution,)) community placement, or community custody, ((or legal financial obligation)) as authorized by their sentences, shall be under the supervision of the department and shall follow explicitly the instructions and conditions of the department while on community supervision, community restitution, community placement, or community custody. The department may require an offender to perform affirmative acts it deems appropriate to monitor compliance with the conditions of the sentence imposed.
- (b) The instructions shall include, at a minimum, reporting as directed to a community corrections officer, remaining within prescribed geographical boundaries, notifying the community corrections officer of any change in the offender's address or employment, and paying the supervision fee assessment.
- (c) For offenders ((sentenced to terms involving)) on whom the department has imposed community custody, as authorized by their sentences, for crimes committed on or after June 6, 1996, the department may include, in addition to the instructions in (b) of this subsection, any appropriate conditions of supervision, including but not limited to, prohibiting the offender from having contact with any other specified individuals or specific class of individuals.
- (d) For offenders ((sentenced to terms of)) on whom the department has imposed community custody, as authorized by their sentences, for crimes committed on or after July 1, 2000, the department may impose conditions as specified in RCW 9.94A.715.

The conditions authorized under (c) of this subsection may be imposed by the department prior to or during an offender's community custody term. If a violation of conditions imposed by the court or the department pursuant to RCW 9.94A.710 occurs during community custody, it shall be deemed a violation of community placement for the purposes of RCW 9.94A.740 and shall authorize the department to transfer an offender to a more restrictive confinement status as provided in RCW 9.94A.737. At any time prior to the completion of an offender's term of community custody, the department may recommend to the court that any or all of the conditions imposed by the court or the department

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pursuant to RCW 9.94A.710 or 9.94A.715 be continued beyond the expiration of the offender's term of community custody as authorized in RCW 9.94A.715 (3) or (5).

The department may require offenders to pay for special services rendered on or after July 25, 1993, including electronic monitoring, day reporting, and telephone reporting, dependent upon the offender's ability to pay. The department may pay for these services for offenders who are not able to pay.

- (2) No offender ((sentenced to terms involving)) on whom the department has imposed community supervision, community restitution, community custody, or community placement under the supervision of the department, as authorized by their sentences, may own, use, or possess firearms or ammunition. Offenders who own, use, or are found to be in actual or constructive possession of firearms or ammunition shall be subject to the violation process and sanctions under RCW 9.94A.634, 9.94A.737, and 9.94A.740. "Constructive possession" as used in this subsection means the power and intent to control the firearm or ammunition. "Firearm" as used in this subsection has the same definition as in RCW 9.41.010.
- **Sec. 71.** RCW 9.94A.780 and 1991 c 104 s 1 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
  - (1) Whenever a punishment <u>authorized and</u> imposed under this chapter requires supervision services to be provided, the offender shall pay to the department of corrections the monthly assessment, prescribed under subsection (2) of this section, which shall be for the duration of the terms of supervision and which shall be considered as payment or part payment of the cost of providing supervision to the offender. The department may exempt or defer a person from the payment of all or any part of the assessment based upon any of the following factors:
  - (a) The offender has diligently attempted but has been unable to obtain employment that provides the offender sufficient income to make such payments.
    - (b) The offender is a student in a school, college, university, or a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit the student for gainful employment.
- 36 (c) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by an 37 examination acceptable to or ordered by the department.

1 (d) The offender's age prevents him from obtaining employment.

- 2 (e) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents and 3 the payment of the assessment constitutes an undue hardship on the 4 offender.
  - (f) Other extenuating circumstances as determined by the department.
  - (2) The department of corrections shall adopt a rule prescribing the amount of the assessment. The department may, if it finds it appropriate, prescribe a schedule of assessments that shall vary in accordance with the intensity or cost of the supervision. The department may not prescribe any assessment that is less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.
  - (3) All amounts required to be paid under this section shall be collected by the department of corrections and deposited by the department in the dedicated fund established pursuant to RCW 72.11.040.
  - (4) This section shall not apply to probation services provided under an interstate compact pursuant to chapter 9.95 RCW or to probation services provided for persons placed on probation prior to June 10, 1982.
- **Sec. 72.** RCW 9.92.060 and 1996 c 298 s 5 are each amended to read 21 as follows:
  - (1) Whenever any person is convicted of any crime except murder, burglary in the first degree, arson in the first degree, robbery, rape of a child, or rape, the superior court may, in its discretion, at the time of imposing sentence upon such person, direct that such sentence be stayed and suspended until otherwise ordered by the superior court, and ((that the sentenced person be placed under the charge of a community corrections officer employed by)) authorize the department of corrections to supervise the person under this section, or, if the county elects to assume responsibility for the supervision of ((all)) superior court misdemeanant probationers, authorize the appropriate county agency to direct that the person be placed under the charge of a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county, upon such terms as the superior court may determine.
  - (2) As a condition to suspension of sentence, the superior court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. In addition, the superior court may require the convicted

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person to make such monetary payments, on such terms as the superior court deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay any fine imposed and not suspended and the court or other costs incurred in the prosecution of the case, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; and (d) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund.

- (3) As a condition of the suspended sentence, if the department of corrections or the county probation agency imposes supervision as authorized, the superior court may order the probationer to report to the secretary of corrections or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary. If the county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanant probationer shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county. In cases where a superior court misdemeanant probationer is sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there must be provisions for the probationer to report to the agency having supervision responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.
- (4) If restitution to the victim has been ordered under subsection (2)(b) of this section ((and)) the superior court has ((ordered)) authorized supervision, and the department of corrections or county probation agency has imposed supervision as authorized, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made as ordered. If the superior court has ((ordered)) authorized supervision, the department or county agency has imposed supervision, and restitution has not been made, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of the

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- suspended sentence not less than three months prior to the termination of the suspended sentence.
- 3 **Sec. 73.** RCW 9.95.204 and 1996 c 298 s 1 are each amended to read 4 as follows:

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- (1) When a superior court places a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor on probation and ((orders)) authorizes the department of corrections or county probation agency to impose supervision under RCW 9.92.060 or 9.95.210, and the department of corrections or county agency imposes supervision, the department or county agency has initial responsibility for supervision of that defendant.
- (2) A county legislative authority may assume responsibility for the supervision of ((all)) any defendants within its jurisdiction who have been convicted of a misdemeanor or gross misdemeanor and sentenced to probation by a superior court. The assumption of responsibility shall be made by contract with the department of corrections on a biennial basis.
- (3) If a county assumes supervision responsibility, the county ((shall)) may supervise any or all superior court misdemeanant probationers within that county for the duration of the biennium, as set forth in the contract with the department of corrections.
- (4) A contract between a county legislative authority and the department of corrections for the transfer of supervision responsibility must include, at a minimum, the following provisions:
- (a) The county's agreement to supervise <u>any or</u> all misdemeanant probationers who are sentenced by a superior court within that county and who reside within that county;
- (b) A reciprocal agreement regarding the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers sentenced in one county but who reside in another county;
- 31 (c) The county's agreement to comply with the minimum standards for 32 classification and supervision of offenders as required under RCW 33 9.95.206;
- 34 (d) The amount of funds available from the department of 35 corrections to the county for supervision of superior court 36 misdemeanant probationers, calculated according to a formula 37 established by the department of corrections;

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(e) A method for the payment of funds by the department of corrections to the county;

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- (f) The county's agreement that any funds received by the county under the contract will be expended only to cover costs of supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers;
- (g) The county's agreement to account to the department of corrections for the expenditure of all funds received under the contract and to submit to audits for compliance with the supervision standards and financial requirements of this section;
- (h) Provisions regarding rights and remedies in the event of a possible breach of contract or default by either party; and
- (i) Provisions allowing for voluntary termination of the contract by either party, with good cause, after sixty days' written notice.
- (5) If the contract between the county and the department of corrections is terminated for any reason, the department of corrections ((shall)) may reassume responsibility for supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within that county on a case-by-case basis. In such an event, the department of corrections retains any and all rights and remedies available by law and under the contract.
- (6) The state of Washington, the department of corrections and its employees, community corrections officers, and volunteers who assist community corrections officers are not liable for any harm caused by the actions of a superior court misdemeanant probationer who is under the supervision of a county. A county, its probation department and employees, probation officers, and volunteers who assist probation officers are not liable for any harm caused by the actions of a superior court misdemeanant probationer who is under the supervision of the department of corrections. This subsection applies regardless of whether the supervising entity is in compliance with the standards of supervision at the time of the misdemeanant probationer's actions.
- (7) The state of Washington, the department of corrections and its employees, community corrections officers, any county under contract with the department of corrections pursuant to this section and its employees, probation officers, and volunteers who assist community corrections officers and probation officers in the superior court misdemeanant probation program are not liable for civil damages resulting from any act or omission in the rendering of superior court

- 1 misdemeanant probation activities unless the act or omission
- 2 constitutes gross negligence. For purposes of this section,
- 3 "volunteers" is defined according to RCW 51.12.035.

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- Sec. 74. RCW 9.95.210 and 1996 c 298 s 3 are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) In granting probation, the superior court may suspend the imposition or the execution of the sentence and may direct that the suspension may continue upon such conditions and for such time as it shall designate, not exceeding the maximum term of sentence or two years, whichever is longer.
  - (2) In the order granting probation and as a condition thereof, the superior court may in its discretion imprison the defendant in the county jail for a period not exceeding one year and may fine the defendant any sum not exceeding the statutory limit for the offense committed, and court costs. As a condition of probation, the superior court shall require the payment of the penalty assessment required by RCW 7.68.035. The superior court may also require the defendant to make such monetary payments, on such terms as it deems appropriate under the circumstances, as are necessary: (a) To comply with any order of the court for the payment of family support; (b) to make restitution to any person or persons who may have suffered loss or damage by reason of the commission of the crime in question or when the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement; (c) to pay such fine as may be imposed and court costs, including reimbursement of the state for costs of extradition if return to this state by extradition was required; (d) following consideration of the financial condition of the person subject to possible electronic monitoring, to pay for the costs of electronic monitoring if that monitoring was required by the court as a condition of release from custody or as a condition of probation; (e) to contribute to a county or interlocal drug fund; and (f) to make restitution to a public agency for the costs of an emergency response under RCW 38.52.430, and may require bonds for the faithful observance of any and all conditions imposed in the probation.

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(3) The superior court shall order restitution in all cases where the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, chapter 7.68 RCW. If the superior court does not order restitution and the victim of the crime has been determined to be entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, the department of labor and industries, as administrator of the crime victims' compensation program, may petition the superior court within one year of imposition of the sentence for entry of a restitution order. Upon receipt of a petition from the department of labor and industries, the superior court shall hold a restitution hearing and shall enter a restitution order.

- (4) In granting probation, the superior court may ((order)) authorize the secretary of corrections to require the probationer to report to the secretary ((of corrections)) or such officer as the secretary may designate and as a condition of the probation to follow the instructions of the secretary. If the county legislative authority has elected to assume responsibility for the supervision of superior court misdemeanant probationers within its jurisdiction, the superior court misdemeanant probationer shall report to a probation officer employed or contracted for by the county. In cases where a superior court misdemeanant probationer is sentenced in one county, but resides within another county, there must be provisions for the probationer to report to the agency having supervision responsibility for the probationer's county of residence.
- (5) If the probationer has been ordered to make restitution ((and)), the superior court has ((ordered)) authorized supervision, and the department of corrections has imposed supervision, the officer supervising the probationer shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain whether restitution has been made. If the superior court has ordered supervision and restitution has not been made as ordered, the officer shall inform the prosecutor of that violation of the terms of probation not less than three months prior to the termination of the probation period. The secretary of corrections will promulgate rules and regulations for the conduct of ((the)) persons supervised by the department during the term of probation. For defendants found guilty in district court, like functions as the secretary performs in regard to probation may be performed by probation officers employed for that

1 purpose by the county legislative authority of the county wherein the 2 court is located.

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- NEW SECTION. Sec. 75. (1) Sections 64 through 74 of this act apply retroactively to offenders sentenced before, on, or after the effective date of this section, except where retroactive application would result in increased punishment in violation of Article I, section 23 of the state Constitution.
- 8 (2) The amendments to sections 64 through 74 of this act operate to deprive the department of corrections of jurisdiction to supervise 9 offenders on community custody, community placement, or community 10 11 supervision under sentences imposed before the effective date of this section, unless on the effective date of this section the department 12 has, based on a risk assessment, classified the offender in either of 13 the two highest risk categories, or the offender is being supervised 14 under RCW 9.94A.660, 9.94A.670, 9.94A.712, or 9.94A.728(1)(c). 15 16 department shall promptly terminate the community custody, community 17 placement, or community supervision status of all other offenders in such status on the effective date of this section. The termination of 18 supervision shall not affect the legal financial obligations imposed 19 20 under the offenders' sentences or the department's duties under RCW 21 9.94A.760.
- 22 **Sec. 76.** RCW 9.94A.750 and 2000 c 28 s 32 are each amended to read 23 as follows:
- This section applies to offenses committed on or before July 1, 1985.
  - (1) If restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the amount of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within one hundred eighty days. The court may continue the hearing beyond the one hundred eighty days for good cause. The court shall then set a minimum monthly payment that the offender is required to make towards the restitution that is ordered. The court should take into consideration the total amount of the restitution owed, the offender's present, past, and future ability to pay, as well as any assets that the offender may have.
- 35 (2) During the period of supervision, the community corrections 36 officer may examine the offender to determine if there has been a

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change in circumstances that warrants an amendment of the monthly payment schedule. The community corrections officer may recommend a change to the schedule of payment and shall inform the court of the recommended change and the reasons for the change. The sentencing court may then reset the monthly minimum payments based on the report from the community corrections officer of the change in circumstances.

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- (3) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, restitution ordered by a court pursuant to a criminal conviction shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to persons, and lost wages resulting from injury. Restitution shall not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering, or other intangible losses, but may include the costs of counseling reasonably related to the offense. The amount of restitution shall not exceed double the amount of the offenser's gain or the victim's loss from the commission of the offense.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction for a term of ten years following the offender's release from total confinement or ten years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period is longer. Prior to the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the superior court may extend jurisdiction under the criminal judgment an additional ten years for payment of restitution. ((<del>If jurisdiction under the</del> criminal judgment is extended, the department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during the subsequent period.)) portion of the sentence concerning restitution may be modified as to amount, terms and conditions during either the initial ten-year period or subsequent ten-year period if the criminal judgment is extended, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community supervision and regardless of the statutory maximum sentence for the The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay the total The offender's compliance with the restitution shall be supervised by the department during any term of community placement, community custody, or community supervision authorized by the court and imposed by the department. The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction.

(5) Restitution may be ordered whenever the offender is convicted of an offense which results in injury to any person or damage to or loss of property or as provided in subsection (6) of this section. In addition, restitution may be ordered to pay for an injury, loss, or damage if the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement.

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- (6) Restitution for the crime of rape of a child in the first, second, or third degree, in which the victim becomes pregnant, shall include: (a) All of the victim's medical expenses that are associated with the rape and resulting pregnancy; and (b) child support for any child born as a result of the rape if child support is ordered pursuant to a proceeding in superior court or administrative order for support for that child. The clerk must forward any restitution payments made on behalf of the victim's child to the Washington state child support registry under chapter 26.23 RCW. Identifying information about the victim and child shall not be included in the order. The offender shall receive a credit against any obligation owing under the administrative or superior court order for support of the victim's child. For the purposes of this subsection, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction until the offender has satisfied support obligations under the superior court or administrative order but not than a maximum term of twenty-five years following the offender's release from total confinement or twenty-five years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period is longer. The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay the total amount. The department shall supervise the offender's compliance with the restitution ordered under this subsection during any term of community placement, community custody, or community supervision authorized by the court and imposed by the department. The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction.
- (7) In addition to any sentence that may be imposed, an offender who has been found guilty of an offense involving fraud or other deceptive practice or an organization which has been found guilty of

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any such offense may be ordered by the sentencing court to give notice of the conviction to the class of persons or to the sector of the public affected by the conviction or financially interested in the subject matter of the offense by mail, by advertising in designated areas or through designated media, or by other appropriate means.

- (8) This section does not limit civil remedies or defenses available to the victim or offender including support enforcement remedies for support ordered under subsection (6) of this section for a child born as a result of a rape of a child victim. The court shall identify in the judgment and sentence the victim or victims entitled to restitution and what amount is due each victim. The state or victim may enforce the court-ordered restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action. Restitution collected through civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more than one victim.
- Sec. 77. RCW 9.94A.753 and 2000 c 226 s 3 and 2000 c 28 s 33 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:

This section applies to offenses committed after July 1, 1985.

- (1) When restitution is ordered, the court shall determine the amount of restitution due at the sentencing hearing or within one hundred eighty days except as provided in subsection (7) of this section. The court may continue the hearing beyond the one hundred eighty days for good cause. The court shall then set a minimum monthly payment that the offender is required to make towards the restitution that is ordered. The court should take into consideration the total amount of the restitution owed, the offender's present, past, and future ability to pay, as well as any assets that the offender may have.
- (2) During the period of supervision, the community corrections officer may examine the offender to determine if there has been a change in circumstances that warrants an amendment of the monthly payment schedule. The community corrections officer may recommend a change to the schedule of payment and shall inform the court of the recommended change and the reasons for the change. The sentencing court may then reset the monthly minimum payments based on the report from the community corrections officer of the change in circumstances.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (6) of this section, restitution ordered by a court pursuant to a criminal conviction shall be based on easily ascertainable damages for injury to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for treatment for injury to persons, and lost wages resulting from injury. Restitution shall not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish, pain and suffering, or other intangible losses, but may include the costs of counseling reasonably related to the offense. The amount of restitution shall not exceed double the amount of the offender's gain or the victim's loss from the commission of the crime.

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- (4) For the purposes of this section, for an offense committed prior to July 1, 2000, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction for a term of ten years following the offender's release from total confinement or ten years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends later. Prior to the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the superior court may extend jurisdiction under the criminal judgment an additional ten years for payment of restitution. For an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, the offender shall remain under the court's jurisdiction until the obligation is completely satisfied, regardless of the statutory maximum for the crime. The portion of the sentence concerning restitution may be modified as to amount, terms, and conditions during any period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction, regardless of the expiration of the offender's term of community supervision and regardless of the statutory maximum sentence for the The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay the total The offender's compliance with the restitution shall be supervised by the department ((for ten years following the entry of the judgment and sentence or ten years following the offender's release from total confinement)) during any term of community placement, community custody, or community supervision authorized by the court and imposed by the department. The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction.
- (5) Restitution shall be ordered whenever the offender is convicted of an offense which results in injury to any person or damage to or loss of property or as provided in subsection (6) of this section

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unless extraordinary circumstances exist which make restitution inappropriate in the court's judgment and the court sets forth such circumstances in the record. In addition, restitution shall be ordered to pay for an injury, loss, or damage if the offender pleads guilty to a lesser offense or fewer offenses and agrees with the prosecutor's recommendation that the offender be required to pay restitution to a victim of an offense or offenses which are not prosecuted pursuant to a plea agreement.

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(6) Restitution for the crime of rape of a child in the first, second, or third degree, in which the victim becomes pregnant, shall include: (a) All of the victim's medical expenses that are associated with the rape and resulting pregnancy; and (b) child support for any child born as a result of the rape if child support is ordered pursuant to a civil superior court or administrative order for support for that child. The clerk must forward any restitution payments made on behalf of the victim's child to the Washington state child support registry under chapter 26.23 RCW. Identifying information about the victim and child shall not be included in the order. The offender shall receive a credit against any obligation owing under the administrative or superior court order for support of the victim's child. purposes of this subsection, the offender shall remain under the jurisdiction until the offender has satisfied support obligations under the superior court or administrative order for the period provided in RCW 4.16.020 or a maximum term of twenty-five years following the offender's release from total confinement or twenty-five years subsequent to the entry of the judgment and sentence, whichever period is longer. The court may not reduce the total amount of restitution ordered because the offender may lack the ability to pay The department shall supervise the offender's the total amount. compliance with the restitution ordered under this subsection during any term of community placement, community custody, or community supervision authorized by the court and imposed by the department. The department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the offender remains under the court's jurisdiction.

(7) Regardless of the provisions of subsections (1) through (6) of this section, the court shall order restitution in all cases where the victim is entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation

act, chapter 7.68 RCW. If the court does not order restitution and the victim of the crime has been determined to be entitled to benefits under the crime victims' compensation act, the department of labor and industries, as administrator of the crime victims' compensation program, may petition the court within one year of entry of the judgment and sentence for entry of a restitution order. Upon receipt of a petition from the department of labor and industries, the court shall hold a restitution hearing and shall enter a restitution order.

- (8) In addition to any sentence that may be imposed, an offender who has been found guilty of an offense involving fraud or other deceptive practice or an organization which has been found guilty of any such offense may be ordered by the sentencing court to give notice of the conviction to the class of persons or to the sector of the public affected by the conviction or financially interested in the subject matter of the offense by mail, by advertising in designated areas or through designated media, or by other appropriate means.
- (9) This section does not limit civil remedies or defenses available to the victim, survivors of the victim, or offender including support enforcement remedies for support ordered under subsection (6) of this section for a child born as a result of a rape of a child victim. The court shall identify in the judgment and sentence the victim or victims entitled to restitution and what amount is due each victim. The state or victim may enforce the court-ordered restitution in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action. Restitution collected through civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more than one victim.

## **Sec. 78.** RCW 9.94A.760 and 2001 c 10 s 3 are each amended to read 29 as follows:

(1) Whenever a person is convicted of a felony, the court may order the payment of a legal financial obligation as part of the sentence. The court must on either the judgment and sentence or on a subsequent order to pay, designate the total amount of a legal financial obligation and segregate this amount among the separate assessments made for restitution, costs, fines, and other assessments required by law. On the same order, the court is also to set a sum that the offender is required to pay on a monthly basis towards satisfying the

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legal financial obligation. If the court fails to set the offender monthly payment amount, the department shall set the amount. Upon receipt of an offender's monthly payment, restitution shall be paid prior to any payments of other monetary obligations. After restitution is satisfied, the county clerk shall distribute the payment proportionally among all other fines, costs, and assessments imposed, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

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- (2) If the court determines that the offender, at the time of sentencing, has the means to pay for the cost of incarceration, the court may require the offender to pay for the cost of incarceration at a rate of fifty dollars per day of incarceration. Payment of other court-ordered financial obligations, including all legal financial obligations and costs of supervision shall take precedence over the payment of the cost of incarceration ordered by the court. All funds recovered from offenders for the cost of incarceration in the county jail shall be remitted to the county and the costs of incarceration in a prison shall be remitted to the department.
- order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction is to be issued immediately. If the court chooses not to order the immediate issuance of a notice of payroll deduction at sentencing, the court shall add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken, without further notice to the offender if a monthly court-ordered legal financial obligation payment is not paid when due, and an amount equal to or greater than the amount payable for one month is owed.
- If a judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay does not include the statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken if a monthly legal financial obligation payment is past due, the department may serve a notice on the offender stating such requirements and authorizations. Service shall be by personal service or any form of mail requiring a return receipt.
- (4) Independent of the department, the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed shall have the authority to use any other remedies available to the party or entity to collect the legal financial obligation. These remedies include enforcement in the same

manner as a judgment in a civil action by the party or entity to whom 1 the legal financial obligation is owed. Restitution collected through 2 civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and 3 must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss 4 when there is more than one victim. The judgment and sentence shall 5 identify the party or entity to whom restitution is owed so that the 6 7 state, party, or entity may enforce the judgment. If restitution is ordered pursuant to RCW 9.94A.750(6) or 9.94A.753(6) to a victim of 8 rape of a child or a victim's child born from the rape, the Washington 9 10 state child support registry shall be identified as the party to whom payments must be made. Restitution obligations arising from the rape 11 12 of a child in the first, second, or third degree that result in the 13 pregnancy of the victim may be enforced for the time periods provided under RCW 9.94A.750(6) and 9.94A.753(6). All other legal financial 14 15 obligations for an offense committed prior to July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time during the ten-year period following the 16 offender's release from total confinement or within ten years of entry 17 of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends later. Prior to 18 the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the superior court may 19 extend the criminal judgment an additional ten years for payment of 20 21 legal financial obligations including crime victims' assessments. All 22 other legal financial obligations for an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time the offender remains under 23 24 the court's jurisdiction. For an offense committed on or after July 1, 25 2000, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the offender, for purposes of the offender's compliance with payment of the legal 26 27 financial obligations, until the obligation is completely satisfied, regardless of the statutory maximum for the crime. The department of 28 corrections shall supervise the offender's compliance with payment of 29 the legal financial obligations ((for ten years following the entry of 30 31 the judgment and sentence, or ten years following the offender's 32 release from total confinement, whichever period ends later)) during any term of community placement, community custody, or community 33 supervision authorized by the court and imposed by the department. 34 35 department is not responsible for supervision of the offender during 36 any subsequent period of time the offender remains under the court's 37 jurisdiction.

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(5) In order to assist the court in setting a monthly sum that the offender must pay during the period of supervision, the offender is required to report to the department for purposes of preparing a recommendation to the court. When reporting, the offender is required, under oath, to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning present, past, and future earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender is further required to bring all documents requested by the department.

- (6) After completing the investigation, the department shall make a report to the court on the amount of the monthly payment that the offender should be required to make towards a satisfied legal financial obligation.
- (7) During the period of supervision, the department may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial circumstances. If the department sets the monthly payment amount, the department may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being returned to the court. During the period of supervision, the department may require the offender to report to the department for the purposes of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all documents requested by the department in order to prepare the collection schedule.
- (8) After the judgment and sentence or payment order is entered, the department is authorized, for any period of supervision, to collect the legal financial obligation from the offender. Any amount collected by the department shall be remitted daily to the county clerk for the purpose of disbursements. The department is authorized to accept credit cards as payment for a legal financial obligation, and any costs incurred related to accepting credit card payments shall be the responsibility of the offender.
- 35 (9) The department or any obligee of the legal financial obligation 36 may seek a mandatory wage assignment for the purposes of obtaining 37 satisfaction for the legal financial obligation pursuant to RCW 38 9.94A.7701.

(10) The requirement that the offender pay a monthly sum towards a legal financial obligation constitutes a condition or requirement of a sentence and the offender is subject to the penalties for noncompliance as provided in RCW 9.94A.634, 9.94A.737, or 9.94A.740.

- (11) <u>During any period of supervision</u>, the ((county clerk)) department shall ((provide the department with)) mail individualized monthly billings ((for)) to the address known to the department of each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation ((and shall provide the department with notice of payments by such offenders no less frequently than weekly)). The billing shall direct payment of legal financial obligations, other than cost of supervision assessments under RCW 9.94A.780, to the county clerk, and payment of cost of supervision assessments to the department.
- (12) The department may arrange for the collection of unpaid legal financial obligations through the county clerk, or through another entity if the clerk does not assume responsibility for collection. The costs for collection services shall be paid by the offender.
- (13) Nothing in this chapter makes the department, the state, or any of its employees, agents, or other persons acting on their behalf liable under any circumstances for the payment of these legal financial obligations, or for the acts of offenders who have completed the terms of community custody, community placement, or community supervision authorized by the court and imposed by the department of corrections, and are being monitored solely for the collection of legal financial obligations.
- Sec. 79. RCW 9.94A.760 and 2003 c . . . s 78 (section 78 of this act) are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) Whenever a person is convicted of a felony, the court may order the payment of a legal financial obligation as part of the sentence. The court must on either the judgment and sentence or on a subsequent order to pay, designate the total amount of a legal financial obligation and segregate this amount among the separate assessments made for restitution, costs, fines, and other assessments required by law. On the same order, the court is also to set a sum that the offender is required to pay on a monthly basis towards satisfying the legal financial obligation. If the court fails to set the offender monthly payment amount, the department shall set the amount. Upon

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receipt of an offender's monthly payment, restitution shall be paid prior to any payments of other monetary obligations. After restitution is satisfied, the county clerk shall distribute the payment proportionally among all other fines, costs, and assessments imposed, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

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- (2) If the court determines that the offender, at the time of sentencing, has the means to pay for the cost of incarceration, the court may require the offender to pay for the cost of incarceration at a rate of fifty dollars per day of incarceration. Payment of other court-ordered financial obligations, including all legal financial obligations and costs of supervision shall take precedence over the payment of the cost of incarceration ordered by the court. All funds recovered from offenders for the cost of incarceration in the county jail shall be remitted to the county and the costs of incarceration in a prison shall be remitted to the department.
- (3) The court may add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction is to be issued immediately. If the court chooses not to order the immediate issuance of a notice of payroll deduction at sentencing, the court shall add to the judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay a statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken, without further notice to the offender if a monthly court-ordered legal financial obligation payment is not paid when due, and an amount equal to or greater than the amount payable for one month is owed.

If a judgment and sentence or subsequent order to pay does not include the statement that a notice of payroll deduction may be issued or other income-withholding action may be taken if a monthly legal financial obligation payment is past due, the department may serve a notice on the offender stating such requirements and authorizations. Service shall be by personal service or any form of mail requiring a return receipt.

(4) Independent of the department, the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed shall have the authority to use any other remedies available to the party or entity to collect the legal financial obligation. These remedies include enforcement in the same manner as a judgment in a civil action by the party or entity to whom the legal financial obligation is owed. Restitution collected through

civil enforcement must be paid through the registry of the court and 1 2 must be distributed proportionately according to each victim's loss when there is more than one victim. The judgment and sentence shall 3 identify the party or entity to whom restitution is owed so that the 4 5 state, party, or entity may enforce the judgment. If restitution is ordered pursuant to RCW 9.94A.750(6) or 9.94A.753(6) to a victim of 6 7 rape of a child or a victim's child born from the rape, the Washington state child support registry shall be identified as the party to whom 8 payments must be made. Restitution obligations arising from the rape 9 10 of a child in the first, second, or third degree that result in the pregnancy of the victim may be enforced for the time periods provided 11 12 under RCW 9.94A.750(6) and 9.94A.753(6). All other legal financial 13 obligations for an offense committed prior to July 1, 2000, may be 14 enforced at any time during the ten-year period following the offender's release from total confinement or within ten years of entry 15 of the judgment and sentence, whichever period ends later. Prior to 16 17 the expiration of the initial ten-year period, the superior court may extend the criminal judgment an additional ten years for payment of 18 legal financial obligations including crime victims' assessments. All 19 other legal financial obligations for an offense committed on or after 20 21 July 1, 2000, may be enforced at any time the offender remains under 22 the court's jurisdiction. For an offense committed on or after July 1, 2000, the court shall retain jurisdiction over the offender, for 23 24 purposes of the offender's compliance with payment of the legal 25 financial obligations, until the obligation is completely satisfied, 26 regardless of the statutory maximum for the crime. The department of 27 corrections shall supervise the offender's compliance with payment of the legal financial obligations during any term of community placement, 28 community custody, or community supervision authorized by the court and 29 imposed by the department, and the department of social and health 30 services is authorized to collect unpaid obligations at any time during 31 the ten-year period following the offender's release from total 32 confinement or within ten years of entry of the judgment and sentence, 33 whichever period ends later. Neither the department of corrections nor 34 35 the department of social and health services is ((not)) responsible for 36 supervision of the offender during any subsequent period of time the 37 offender remains under the court's jurisdiction.

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(5) In order to assist the court in setting a monthly sum that the offender must pay during the period of supervision, the offender is required to report to the department for purposes of preparing a recommendation to the court. When reporting, the offender is required, under oath, to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning present, past, and future earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender is further required to bring all documents requested by the department.

- (6) After completing the investigation, the department shall make a report to the court on the amount of the monthly payment that the offender should be required to make towards a satisfied legal financial obligation.
- (7) During the period of supervision, the department may make a recommendation to the court that the offender's monthly payment schedule be modified so as to reflect a change in financial circumstances. If the department sets the monthly payment amount, the department may modify the monthly payment amount without the matter being returned to the court. During the period of supervision, the department may require the offender to report to the department for the purposes of reviewing the appropriateness of the collection schedule for the legal financial obligation. During this reporting, the offender is required under oath to respond truthfully and honestly to all questions concerning earning capabilities and the location and nature of all property or financial assets. The offender shall bring all documents requested by the department in order to prepare the collection schedule.
- (8) After the judgment and sentence or payment order is entered, the department is authorized, for any period of supervision, to collect the legal financial obligation from the offender. Subsequent to any period of supervision, or if the department does not impose a period of supervision, the department of social and health services is authorized to collect unpaid legal financial obligations from the offender. Any amount collected by ((the)) either department shall be remitted ((daily)) monthly to the county clerk for the purpose of disbursements. ((The)) Either department is authorized, but not required, to accept credit cards as payment for a legal financial obligation, and any costs incurred related to accepting credit card payments shall be the responsibility of the offender.

(9) The department of corrections, the department of social and health services, or any obligee of the legal financial obligation may seek a mandatory wage assignment for the purposes of obtaining satisfaction for the legal financial obligation pursuant to RCW 9.94A.7701.

- (10) The requirement that the offender pay a monthly sum towards a legal financial obligation constitutes a condition or requirement of a sentence and the offender is subject to the penalties for noncompliance as provided in RCW 9.94A.634, 9.94A.737, or 9.94A.740.
- (11) During any period of supervision, the department shall mail individualized monthly billings to the address known to the department of each offender with an unsatisfied legal financial obligation. The billing shall direct payment of legal financial obligations, other than cost of supervision assessments under RCW 9.94A.780, to the county clerk, and payment of cost of supervision assessments to the department. Subsequent to any period of supervision, or if the department does not impose a period of supervision, the department of social and health services shall provide the billings and notice of payments to the clerk.
- (12) The department of corrections or the department of social and health services may arrange for the collection of unpaid legal financial obligations through the county clerk, or through another entity if the clerk does not assume responsibility for collection. The costs for collection services shall be paid by the offender.
- (13) Nothing in this chapter makes the department of corrections, the department of social and health services, the state, or any of its employees, agents, or other persons acting on their behalf liable under any circumstances for the payment of these legal financial obligations, or for the acts of offenders who have completed the terms of community custody, community placement, or community supervision authorized by the court and imposed by the department of corrections, and are being monitored solely for the collection of legal financial obligations.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 80. A new section is added to chapter 9.94A RCW to read as follows:
  - (1) If an offender has not completed payment of all legal financial obligations included in the sentence at the expiration of any term of community placement, community custody, or community supervision

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authorized by the court and imposed by the department of corrections, 1 2 or if the department of corrections does not impose a term of community placement, community custody, or community supervision, the department 3 of corrections shall notify the department of social and health 4 services of the offender's remaining unpaid obligations, and provide 5 information to enable the department of social and health services to 6 7 monitor payment of the remaining obligations. The department of social and health services is responsible for monitoring payment after 8 notification. The secretaries of corrections and social and health 9 10 services shall enter into an interagency agreement to facilitate the transfer of information about offenders, unpaid obligations, and payees 11 12 to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(2) All references to "the department" in RCW 9.94A.7601 through 9.94A.771 shall apply to the department of social and health services and the department of corrections.

## Sec. 81. RCW 4.56.100 and 1997 c 358 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) When any judgment for the payment of money only shall have been paid or satisfied, the clerk of the court in which such judgment was rendered shall note upon the record in the execution docket satisfaction thereof giving the date of such satisfaction upon either the payment to such clerk of the amount of such judgment, costs and interest and any accrued costs by reason of the issuance of any execution, or the filing with such clerk of a satisfaction entitled in such action and identifying the same executed by the judgment creditor or his or her attorney of record in such action or his or her assignee acknowledged as deeds are acknowledged. The clerk has the authority to note the satisfaction of judgments for criminal and juvenile legal financial obligations when the clerk's record indicates payment in full or as directed by the court. Every satisfaction of judgment and every partial satisfaction of judgment which provides for the payment of money shall clearly designate the judgment creditor and his or her attorney if any, the judgment debtor, the amount or type satisfaction, whether the satisfaction is full or partial, the cause number, and the date of entry of the judgment. A certificate by such clerk of the entry of such satisfaction by him or her may be filed in

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the office of the clerk of any county in which an abstract of such judgment has been filed. When so satisfied by the clerk or the filing of such certificate the lien of such judgment shall be discharged.

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- (2) The department of social and health services shall file a satisfaction of judgment for welfare fraud conviction if a person does not pay money through the clerk as required under subsection (1) of this section.
- 8 ((<del>(3)</del> The department of corrections shall file a satisfaction of 9 judgment if a person does not pay money through the clerk's office as 10 required under subsection (1) of this section.))
- 11 Sec. 82. RCW 9.94A.780 and 2003 c . . s 71 (section 71 of this 12 act) are each amended to read as follows:
  - (1) Whenever a punishment authorized and imposed under this chapter requires supervision services to be provided, the offender shall pay to the department of corrections the monthly assessment, prescribed under subsection (2) of this section, which shall be for the duration of the terms of supervision and which shall be considered as payment or part payment of the cost of providing supervision to the offender. The department may exempt or defer a person from the payment of all or any part of the assessment based upon any of the following factors:
  - (a) The offender has diligently attempted but has been unable to obtain employment that provides the offender sufficient income to make such payments.
  - (b) The offender is a student in a school, college, university, or a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit the student for gainful employment.
  - (c) The offender has an employment handicap, as determined by an examination acceptable to or ordered by the department.
    - (d) The offender's age prevents him from obtaining employment.
- 30 (e) The offender is responsible for the support of dependents and 31 the payment of the assessment constitutes an undue hardship on the 32 offender.
- 33 (f) Other extenuating circumstances as determined by the 34 department.
  - (2) The department of corrections shall adopt a rule prescribing the amount of the assessment. The department may, if it finds it appropriate, prescribe a schedule of assessments that shall vary in

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accordance with the intensity or cost of the supervision. The department may not prescribe any assessment that is less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

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- (3) All amounts required to be paid under <u>subsection (1) of</u> this section shall be collected by the department of corrections and deposited by the department in the dedicated fund established pursuant to RCW 72.11.040.
- (4) This section shall not apply to probation services provided under an interstate compact pursuant to chapter 9.95 RCW or to probation services provided for persons placed on probation prior to June 10, 1982.
- 12 (5) When the department of social and health services assumes 13 responsibility for collection of unpaid legal financial obligations 14 under RCW 9.94A.760 or under any agreement with the department of corrections under that section, whether before or after the completion 15 of any period of community custody, community placement, or community 16 supervision, the department of social and health services may prescribe 17 by rule a monthly or annual assessment as payment or part payment of 18 the cost of collecting the obligations. The department of social and 19 health services may exempt or defer a person from the payment of all or 20 21 any part of the assessment based upon any of the factors listed in subsection (1) of this section. The offender shall pay the assessment 22 under this subsection to the department of social and health services, 23 24 which shall apply payments to the cost of collecting legal financial obligations under RCW 9.94A.760 or an agreement with the department of 25 corrections. 26
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 83. A new section is added to chapter 43.20B RCW to read as follows:
- The department may apply the collection remedies authorized in this chapter or applicable federal law to recover legal financial obligations imposed by the superior courts on offenders under RCW 9.94A.760, or to recover any debt established by and owed to the state of Washington.
- 34 **Sec. 84.** RCW 71.09.300 and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 216 are each 35 amended to read as follows:

 $((\frac{1}{1}))$  Secure community transition facilities shall meet the following minimum staffing requirements:

- $((\frac{1}{2}))$  (1) At any time the census of a facility is six or fewer residents, the facility shall maintain a minimum staffing ratio of one staff per three residents during normal waking hours and  $((\frac{1}{2}))$  one awake staff per  $(\frac{1}{2})$  four residents during normal sleeping hours.
- $((\frac{b}{b}))$  (2) At any time the census of a facility is six or fewer residents, all staff shall be classified as residential rehabilitation counselor II or have a classification that indicates a higher level of skill, experience, and training.
- (((c))) (3) Before being assigned to a facility, all staff shall have training in sex offender issues, self-defense, and crisis deescalation skills in addition to departmental orientation and, as appropriate, management training. All staff with resident treatment or care duties must participate in ongoing in-service training.
- ((+d+)) (4) All staff must pass a departmental background check and the check is not subject to the limitations in chapter 9.96A RCW. A person who has been convicted of a felony, or any sex offense, may not be employed at the secure community transition facility or be approved as an escort for a resident of the facility.
- (((2) With respect to the facility established pursuant to RCW 71.09.250(1), the department shall, no later than December 1, 2001, provide a staffing plan to the appropriate committees of the legislature that will cover the growth of that facility to its full capacity.))
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 85. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
  - (1) RCW 43.06A.010 (Office created--Purpose) and 1996 c 131 s 2;
- 29 (2) RCW 43.06A.020 (Ombudsman--Appointment, term of office) and 30 1998 c 288 s 7 & 1996 c 131 s 3;
  - (3) RCW 43.06A.030 (Duties) and 1996 c 131 s 4;
- 32 (4) RCW 43.06A.050 (Confidentiality) and 1996 c 131 s 6;
- 33 (5) RCW 43.06A.060 (Admissibility of evidence--Testimony regarding official duties) and 1998 c 288 s 1;
- 35 (6) RCW 43.06A.070 (Release of identifying information) and 1998 c 36 288 s 2;

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- 1 (7) RCW 43.06A.080 (Inapplicability of privilege in RCW 43.06A.060) 2 and 1998 c 288 s 3;
- 3 (8) RCW 43.06A.085 (Liability for good faith performance--4 Privileged communications) and 1999 c 390 s 7;
- 5 (9) RCW 43.06A.090 (Report of conduct warranting criminal or disciplinary proceedings) and 1998 c 288 s 4;
- 7 (10) RCW 43.06A.100 (Communication with children in custody of 8 department of social and health services--Access to information in 9 possession or control of department or state institutions) and 1999 c 10 390 s 5; and
- 11 (11) RCW 43.06A.900 (Construction) and 1998 c 288 s 5.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 86. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
- 14 (1) RCW 43.121.010 (Legislative declaration, intent) and 1982 c 4 15  $\pm$  1;
- 16 (2) RCW 43.121.015 (Definitions) and 1988 c 278 s 4 & 1987 c 351 s 17 2;
- 18 (3) RCW 43.121.020 (Council established--Members, chairperson-19 Appointment, qualifications, terms, vacancies) and 1996 c 10 s 1, 1994
  20 c 48 s 1, 1989 c 304 s 4, 1987 c 351 s 3, 1984 c 261 s 1, & 1982 c 4 s
  21 2;
- 22 (4) RCW 43.121.030 (Compensation and travel expenses of members) 23 and 1984 c 287 s 87 & 1982 c 4 s 3;
- 24 (5) RCW 43.121.040 (Executive director, salary--Staff) and 1982 c 25 4 s 4;
- 26 (6) RCW 43.121.050 (Council powers and duties--Generally--Rules) 27 and 1988 c 278 s 5, 1987 c 351 s 4, & 1982 c 4 s 5;
- 28 (7) RCW 43.121.060 (Contracts for services--Scope of programs--29 Funding) and 1982 c 4 s 6;
- 30 (8) RCW 43.121.070 (Contracts for services--Factors in awarding)
  31 and 1982 c 4 s 7;
- 32 (9) RCW 43.121.080 (Contracts for services--Partial funding by administering organization, what constitutes) and 1982 c 4 s 8;
- 34 (10) RCW 43.121.100 (Contributions, grants, gifts--Depository for 35 and disbursement and expenditure control of moneys received--Children's 36 trust fund) and 1987 c 351 s 5, 1984 c 261 s 3, & 1982 c 4 s 10;

- 1 (11) RCW 43.121.110 (Parenting skills--Legislative findings) and 2 1988 c 278 s 1;
- 3 (12) RCW 43.121.120 (Community-based early parenting skills 4 programs--Funding) and 1988 c 278 s 2;
- 5 (13) RCW 43.121.130 (Decreased state funding of parenting skills programs--Evaluation) and 1998 c 245 s 48 & 1988 c 278 s 3;
- 7 (14) RCW 43.121.140 (Shaken baby syndrome--Outreach campaign) and 8 1993 c 107 s 2;
- 9 (15) RCW 43.121.150 (Juvenile crime--Legislative findings) and 1997 10 c 338 s 56; and
- 11 (16) RCW 43.121.910 (Severability--1982 c 4) and 1982 c 4 s 15.
- 12 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 87.** RCW 43.330.135 (Court-appointed special
- 13 advocate programs--Funds--Eligibility) and 1995 c 13 s 1 are each
- 14 repealed.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 88. The following acts or parts of acts are each repealed:
- 17 (1) RCW 70.190.005 (Purpose) and 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 301 & 1992 c 198 18 s 1;
- 19 (2) RCW 70.190.010 (Definitions) and 1996 c 132 s 2, 1995 c 399 s 20 200, & 1992 c 198 s 3;
- 21 (3) RCW 70.190.020 (Consolidate efforts of existing entities) and 22 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 315 & 1992 c 198 s 4;
- 23 (4) RCW 70.190.030 (Proposals to facilitate services at the community level) and 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 316 & 1992 c 198 s 5;
- 25 (5) RCW 70.190.040 (Finding--Grants to improve readiness to learn) 26 and 1993 c 336 s 901;
- 27 (6) RCW 70.190.050 (Community networks--Outcome evaluation) and 28 1998 c 245 s 122 & 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 207;
- 29 (7) RCW 70.190.060 (Community networks--Legislative intent--30 Membership--Open meetings) and 1998 c 314 s 12, 1996 c 132 s 3, & 1994
- 31 sp.s. c 7 s 303;
- 32 (8) RCW 70.190.065 (Member's authorization of expenditures--33 Limitation) and 1996 c 132 s 5;
- 34 (9) RCW 70.190.070 (Community networks--Duties) and 1994 sp.s. c 7 35 s 304;
- 36 (10) RCW 70.190.075 (Lead fiscal agent) and 1996 c 132 s 4;

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- 1 (11) RCW 70.190.080 (Community networks--Programs and plans) and 2 1996 c 132 s 6 & 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 305;
- 3 (12) RCW 70.190.085 (Community networks--Sexual abstinence and 4 activity campaign) and 1994 c 299 s 5;
- 5 (13) RCW 70.190.090 (Community networks--Planning grants and contracts--Distribution of funds--Reports) and 1999 c 309 s 918, 1996 7 c 132 s 7, & 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 306;
- 8 (14) RCW 70.190.100 (Duties of council) and 1998 c 245 s 123 & 1994 9 sp.s. c 7 s 307;
- 10 (15) RCW 70.190.110 (Program review) and 1998 c 245 s 124 & 1994 11 sp.s. c 7 s 308;
- 12 (16) RCW 70.190.120 (Interagency agreement) and 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 13 309;
- 14 (17) RCW 70.190.130 (Comprehensive plan--Approval process--Network 15 expenditures--Penalty for noncompliance with chapter) and 1998 c 314 s 16 13, 1996 c 132 s 8, & 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 310;
- 17 (18) RCW 70.190.150 (Federal restrictions on funds transfers, waivers) and 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 312;
- 19 (19) RCW 70.190.160 (Community networks--Implementation in federal 20 and state plans) and 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 314;
- 21 (20) RCW 70.190.170 (Transfer of funds and programs to state 22 agency) and 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 320;
- 23 (21) RCW 70.190.180 (Community network--Grants for use of school facilities) and 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 604;
- 25 (22) RCW 70.190.190 (Network members immune from civil liability-26 Network assets not subject to attachment or execution) and 1996 c 132
  27 s 9;
- 28 (23) RCW 70.190.910 (Severability--1992 c 198) and 1992 c 198 s 20;
- 29 (24) RCW 70.190.920 (Effective date--1992 c 198) and 1992 c 198 s
- 30 21; and
- 31 (25) RCW 74.14C.050 (Implementation and evaluation plan) and 1995
- 32 c 311 s 9 & 1992 c 214 s 6.
- 33 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 89.** The following acts or parts of acts are 34 each repealed:
- 35 (1) RCW 13.32A.125 (Temporary out-of-home placement in semi-secure crisis residential center) and 1995 c 312 s 44;

- 1 (2) RCW 13.32A.042 (Multidisciplinary team--Formation) and 2000 c 2 123 s 4 & 1995 c 312 s 13;
- 3 (3) RCW 13.32A.090 (Duty to inform parents--Transportation to 4 child's home or out-of-home placement--Notice to department) and 2000 c 123 s 11, 1996 c 133 s 7, 1995 c 312 s 10, 1990 c 276 s 6, 1981 c 298 s 7, & 1979 c 155 s 23;
- 7 (4) RCW 13.32A.095 (Unauthorized leave from crisis residential 8 center--Notice to parents, law enforcement, and the department) and 9 2000 c 123 s 12, 1996 c 133 s 15, & 1995 c 312 s 21;
- 10 (5) RCW 13.32A.130 (Child admitted to secure facility--Maximum hours of custody--Evaluation for semi-secure facility or release to 11 12 department--Parental right to remove child--Reconciliation effort--13 Information to parent and child--Written statement of services and rights--Crisis residential center immunity from liability) and 2000 c 14 162 s 13, 2000 c 162 s 3, 2000 c 123 s 15, 1997 c 146 s 4, 1996 c 133 15 16 s 8, 1995 c 312 s 12, 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 508, 1992 c 205 s 206, 1990 c 17 276 s 8, 1985 c 257 s 9, 1981 c 298 s 9, & 1979 c 155 s 27;
- 18 (6) RCW 74.13.032 (Crisis residential centers--Establishment-19 Staff--Duties--Semi-secure facilities--Secure facilities) and 1998 c
  20 296 s 4, 1995 c 312 s 60, & 1979 c 155 s 78;
- 21 (7) RCW 74.13.033 (Crisis residential centers--Removal from--22 Services available--Unauthorized leave) and 2000 c 162 s 16, 2000 c 162 23 s 7, 1995 c 312 s 62, 1992 c 205 s 213, & 1979 c 155 s 79;
- 24 (8) RCW 74.13.034 (Crisis residential centers--Removal to another 25 center or secure facility--Placement in secure juvenile detention 26 facility) and 2000 c 162 s 17, 2000 c 162 s 8, 1995 c 312 s 63, 1992 c 27 205 s 214, 1991 c 364 s 5, 1981 c 298 s 17, 1979 ex.s. c 165 s 21, & 28 1979 c 155 s 80;
- 29 (9) RCW 43.41.190 (Community network programs--Recommended 30 legislation) and 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 318;
- 31 (10) RCW 43.41.195 (Community networks--Fund distribution formula) 32 and 1999 c 372 s 8 & 1994 sp.s. c 7 s 319;
- 33 (11) RCW 74.13.035 (Crisis residential centers--Annual records, 34 contents--Multiple licensing) and 1979 c 155 s 81; and
- 35 (12) RCW 74.13.0321 (Crisis residential centers--Limit on reimbursement or compensation) and 1995 c 312 s 61.

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- 1 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 90.** RCW 74.14D.040 (Court may order delivery of
- 2 services) and 1997 c 386 s 12 are each repealed.
- 3 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 91.** The following acts or parts of acts are 4 each repealed:
- 5 (1) RCW 71.24.450 (Mentally ill offenders--Findings and intent) and 6 1997 c 342 s 1;
- 7 (2) RCW 71.24.455 (Mentally ill offenders--Contracts for 8 specialized access and services) and 1997 c 342 s 2; and
- 9 (3) RCW 71.24.460 (Mentally ill offenders--Report to legislature-10 Contingent termination of program) and 1999 c 10 s 13 & 1997 c 342 s 4.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 92. RCW 71.09.270 (Transition facility--Law enforcement presence) and 2001 2nd sp.s. c 12 s 210 are each repealed.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 93. Sections 79, 80, 82, and 83 of this act take effect January 1, 2004.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 94. Section 60 of this act expires July 1, 2004.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 95. Section 61 of this act takes effect July 1, 2004.
- 19 NEW SECTION. Sec. 96. Sections 56 through 58, 60, 63 through 78,
- 20 81, 84, and 92 of this act are necessary for the immediate preservation
- 21 of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state
- 22 government and its existing public institutions, and take effect
- 23 immediately.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 97. Section 34 of this act expires July 1,
- 25 2005.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 98. Sections 44 through 54, 59, and 87 of this
- 27 act are necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace,
- 28 health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing
- 29 public institutions, and take effect July 1, 2003.

--- END ---